

A Proclamation

Whereas, the Kentucky Sunday School Association, and organization representing all of the Sunday Schools of our state, has appointed May 5, 1918, as Go-to-Sunday School Day, hoping to have one million people in Sunday School that day; and

Whereas, we all desire to produce a greater and better Kentucky and believe that one of the most helpful ways of securing better citizens is by gathering ourselves together in the Sunday School to study the Word of God;

Therefore, I, Mayor of Berea, call upon all of our citizens to cooperate in the Go-to-Sunday School Day campaign and urge all the inhabitants of our town and the visitors who are among us to attend Sunday School on Sunday, May 5th, 1918.

JOHN L. GAY, Mayor

A Question of Loyalty

From The Washington Post

Much has been heard in the Wisconsin senatorial campaign, and later in Congress, about the "acid test" to determine the degree of loyalty of senators and representatives. There has been wide discussion of the subject and more is expected as the congressional elections approach.

In the Wisconsin contest the acid test applied to the Republican candidate appears to have been rather severe, since it embraced his views and votes during the period previous to the entrance of the United States into the war. It also has been held by high authority to be a blot upon the patriotism of a candidate to receive the support of an element which previously has been classed as disloyal, even though the personal patriotism of the candidate was not questioned.

Enough already has been said upon this subject to convince the public that it is quite necessary to hold a congressional election this fall in order to sort out the right kind of men for office, even if it should be decided to relegate partisanship to the background. It is quite evident that some candidates propose to make their campaigns solely upon the so-called "loyalty" issue, believing that by wrapping themselves in the flag and crying their patriotism aloud, they will be able to divert attention from shortcomings which otherwise would be very obvious.

Loyalty, like sanity, should be a prime requisite of every candidate for election to the Senate or the House of Representatives. The people will not consider for office any man whose loyalty is subject to question. And it will require no acid test to determine the genuineness of his patriotism. The people of each district may be left to decide that, and they are not likely to be deceived. Every intelligent man and woman knows what is meant by 100% loyalty.

Does loyalty carry with it the necessity of surrendering one's personal judgment concerning the pro-

visions of legislation? Does it impose silence as to the best policy while a policy is in process of formulation? Does it mean that legislators shall not have ideas of their own? Does it stop them from indulging in moderate and legitimate criticism of public officials who do not measure up to their responsibilities? If it does, then Congress should adjourn at once, for it will be impossible to find a quorum of either branch able to meet this "acid test."

It has been pointed out that should the test of loyalty be based upon unquestioning support of the President and extended back to the early days of the European war, before the United States was involved, it would place under the ban some of the most prominent leaders in both political parties of the House of Representatives. There were those who firmly believe that had this government made a virile protest against the German invasion of Belgium it would have changed the course of events. Others were convinced that the psychological moment for the entrance of the United States into the war was when the Lusitania was sunk. Many, without regard to party affiliations, thought the exchange of diplomatic notes was a mistake, that the tone of the earlier ones was too mild or too severe, as the case might be, and there were those who, when the moment for a declaration of war finally arrived, found it well-nigh impossible to abandon hope of peace. Are the men who held such views then to be considered disloyal now?

There is no monopoly of loyalty. It is a common and well distributed quality. No one becomes more loyal by impugning the loyalty of others. The question of the loyalty of candidates for Congress need not worry the administration or the public. The people in each district will attend to the loyalty question, and they will not do it on partisan grounds, either. They are just as apt to elect Republicans as Democrats.

"I am a former Berea student and am ashamed to say I have been without The Citizen for some time. I herewith enclose the price for a year's subscription." Many feel this way but do not acknowledge the fact in that substantial way.

The Berea College Honor Roll you will notice is getting larger each time we publish it. Of course Berea stands for patriotism as she always has. Help us keep up with the boys. It will do them good to know that you are interested in them.

Many of our correspondents in places where there are but a few subscribers should do like Mr. Cook of Owsley County; get out and hustle a bit for the paper you love and every other one who gets a chance to read it. They will appreciate it if you will write the news from your section to the extent of subscribing.

Millions of dollars, it is estimated by revenue officials, will be added to the Government funds in penalties as a result of the round-up of income-tax delinquents by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Reports received from State and Federal employment bureaus by the United States Employment Service, Department of Labor, indicate a shortage of woman labor in 34 cities. The greatest demand is for domestic and, next, factory workers. Twenty of the 34 cities report a scarcity of domestics. Nine report a demand for factory workers.

IN OUR OWN STATE

The Rev. Frank M. Thomas and the Rev. W. F. McMurtry, both of Louisville, are being mentioned by their friends for a bishopric in the Southern Methodist Church.

Dr. Fred Muehler, of Lexington, was elected president of the Department of Agriculture of the Kentucky Educational Association, at a department meeting.

The fourth officers' training school at Camp Zachary Taylor will be opened May 1, and the commandant and corps of instructors for the school are to be chosen in a few days.

At the closing session of the Kentucky Educational Association, Orville J. Stivers, Superintendent of Jefferson County Schools, was elected president by the attending teachers to serve for the ensuing year.

Nearly 2,000 drafted men from Indiana arrived at Camp Zachary Taylor Saturday. Monday, with the arrival of 704 negroes and a few white men, the quota from the Hoosier State in the last call was filled.

A service flag with fifty-one stars, in honor of members of the congregation who are now with the United States fighting forces, was unfurled with impressive ceremonies Sunday at St. Vincent De Paul Church, Louisville.

Twenty city ticket offices in Eastern cities will be consolidated, the Railroad Administration announced Saturday. The list includes Cincinnati and Indianapolis. Plans are on foot also to consolidate the ticket offices in St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.

Three men were killed, another seriously injured in Harlan County within the past few days. Two were killed and one shot in a quarrel at a country store on Abners Branch, back of Pine Mountain. The third victim, a miner, 48 years old, was shot from ambush.

The Government is hunting the heirs of J. B. Huffman, a negro soldier, drafted from Baghdad, who died recently at Camp Taylor. The negro carried \$10,000 of Government life insurance, and a check for this amount is awaiting his relatives.

Lexington and Somerset schools carried off the honors in the Kentucky school exhibit held in connection with the K. E. A. meeting. The teachers for the annual convention spent Friday afternoon at Camp Zachary Taylor at the invitation of Maj. Gen. Hale, commandant.

Two transfers of oil leases, in a deal involving approximately a quarter million dollars, were closed in West Kentucky when the Pyram Oil Company purchased from Rogers & Nowell, of Cincinnati, the Clem Williams lease of fifty acres and fifty acres of the Pendergrass lease adjoining the Liberty Bryant tract.

Noncommissioned officers at Camp Zachary Taylor are being examined as to their fitness for the posts they fill. The tests have just begun but it is believed that the noncoms throughout the cantonment will be subjected to the test. The record of the men since they were promoted is being gone over, it is believed. More rookies from the second draft continue to flow in, but everywhere they are given a cordial welcome and made to feel at home.

JOHN DOOLEY WRITES TO HIS MOTHER

We are leaving Chattanooga, I think for Hoboken, N. J.

You must not trouble over me having to go, for I am going for a good cause, and have enough faith in the great Provider to think I shall return safely soon.

You should be proud and thankful that you have a robust and healthy soldier that can give his service in the cause of freedom for the world.

You may not hear from me for about two weeks, so don't be uneasy. I will write just as soon as I can, and as often as convenient.

So wishing you all very great success and trusting I may be with you all again soon, I am your loving John.

HUNS ARE HELD AT ALL POINTS

Foe Is Beaten Back Near Ypres; French Troops Retake Positions.

PETAINE REGAINS VITAL LINE

Hundreds of Germans Are Captured by the British in Big Battle at Voormezele, Two Miles South of Goal.

London, April 29.—The French have recaptured positions from Loire to La Cote, in Flanders, west of Mount Kemmel, it is announced officially.

The fighting on the Flanders front north of the Ys was very severe. The enemy's advance was held at all points. Heavy losses were inflicted on the Germans.

Continuing their counter-attacks on the front east of Amiens the allies have gained further advantages in the Hangard-Villers-Bretonneux sector.

The Germans made a heavy attack on the front south of Ypres. There was a long battle for Voormezele, two miles south of Ypres, which the British retained, taking hundreds of prisoners.

French Stop Attack.

Paris, April 29.—A German attack near Thennes, on the front southeast of Amiens, was broken at night, the war office announces. Artillery fighting continues on the front between Villers-Bretonneux and Hangard.

Fighting Is Desperate.

Fighting of the most desperate character attends the German attempt to enlarge on the capture of Mont Kemmel, on the Flanders front, as the Franco-British troops strive to hold the enemy in check. On the vital sector of the Picardy front east of Amiens the allied soldiers have driven the Germans from more of the ground they gained earlier in the week.

The fall of Mont Kemmel is a serious blow to the security of the salient about Ypres, but to gain a complete victory there the Germans must strike quickly. This they are trying to do, while the allied troops resist strenuously. While Kemmel's capture by the enemy does not mean the immediate evacuation of Ypres, military observers say, it does menace the British positions there, and a further retirement in the next few days is not unlikely.

Southwest of Ypres the Germans are now on a line running from the northwest of Baillieu through Loire to La Cote and eastward to the Ypres-Comines canal. Field Marshal Haig admits a retirement along the canal and Berlin claims the occupation of St. Eloi, two and one-half miles south of Ypres.

Terrific Fight at Kemmel.

Kemmel hill did not fall without a struggle, and it remains a monument to the bravery of a French regiment, which was cut off from the allied line, but held out until surrounded on all sides by the Germans. The ultimate fate of the French defenders, fighting tremendous odds, is not known to the allies. Franco-British troops attempted strong counter-attacks to retake the hill, but were driven back by the Germans, who are using nine divisions, 180,000 men, on a front of about eight miles.

The German attack in the north, unless it can gather much greater momentum, does not yet threaten the Belgian line from Dixmude to the sea, although it does affect the British about Ypres.

The enemy must advance still farther before the Belgians will be compelled to give up the historic line of the Yser, which they have held for so many months.

Successes were gained by allied troops in a counter-attack south of the Somme from Villers-Bretonneux to south of Hangard.

German Officers Chagrined.

With the British Army in France, April 29.—Among the prisoners captured near Villers-Bretonneux were several young officers who gave their opinion of things in general with refreshing candor. They were chagrined at the fact which the Germans had made of the Villers-Bretonneux affair. Some had unkind things to say of the higher command.

A large part of their trouble the officers laid to the fact that the British held a hill north of the village which gave the defenders full observation on the Germans for many miles. This hill, known as hill 104, lies close to the front line and commands a wide sweep of country. From it the British gunners have played havoc with the German troops and transports.

The prisoners said that for three days prior to the attack they had virtually nothing to eat because the food trains were smashed by shell fire and kitchens which tried to cook what food there was on hand were continually being demolished. As a result the Germans had little love for their task when the time came to attack.

The Germans were more or less (Continued on Page Eight)

ALL U. S. MEN NOW TRAINING TO GO TO FRANCE BY FALL

Still More Troops Are to Be Rushed Across to Stop the Huns.

AMERICAN UNITS FILL GAPS

Appeals of British and French Authorities for Increased Manpower Will Be Answered by United States—New Antisub Plans.

Washington, April 29.—Still more troops are to be rushed to France. The appeals of the British and French authorities for increased manpower will be answered by the United States, it was learned here.

Official statements by the French mission here and by Gen. Delma Radcliffe, chief director of military operations in Great Britain, that the result of the war hinges on the question of who will hold the last reserves, has deeply impressed Washington. The result will be that every possible means will be used to get more Americans on the other side.

Every man in a training camp in the United States today will go overseas this summer. Their places will be taken by the new draft units selected from Class A.

U. S. Units to Fill Gaps.

By autumn the American manpower will be sufficient to maintain the allied strength at the maximum desired. And in the meanwhile American units will fill the gaps which the Germans have made in the lines.

To accomplish this the shipping board will comb the seven seas for ships. At least an additional million tons is coming from the Pacific, and from the unused trade routes. Some 30 large steamers have been declared fit for overseas transport service and are to be placed in the Atlantic trade.

Lake steamers that are not speedy enough for such service, but are good cargo-carriers, will displace better vessels in the South American and the coastal trade, and the latter will be used in the troop and supply movement.

Further drastic cuts in traffic in nonessentials will be made to save shipping space. Within a month there will be no nonessentials cluttering up ship holds. Instead, there will be war supplies of every character.

New Antisub Plans.

And in connection with this movement there is to be a very real development in the antisubmarine work. Certain new plans which are being worked will make impossible the operation of smaller type of underwater craft with which the Germans have been getting many slow cargo carriers in the coastal waters adjacent to France and the British Isles.

These plans are now being worked out by Vice Admiral Sims and by the British and French admiralties. While they will not end the submarine menace, they will force Germany to utilize only her larger craft, which must operate well out from the coasts and which are thus somewhat easily handled by the international fleet of destroyers.

The present German operations on the western front will develop continually. Positive proof that the German general staff has determined to force the fighting all summer to gain a decision in its favor, is in the possession of the supreme allied war council at Versailles.

Not Wasting Men.

Germany has the ascendancy in manpower on the west at present, as the result of the release of all of her forces on the eastern line and the amalgamation of Austrian divisions for the fighting in the west.

But this is fully realized by the war council and by General Foch, the allied commander in chief, and it is because of this knowledge that no men are being wasted in any sustained counter-offensive.

Foch will be as saving of his men as is possible, and will force the Germans to continue on the offensive, military experts here say, in order that the Germans' loss shall be made as high as possible. Then, following the summer of fighting, he will have regained manpower supremacy, with all that it implies, and can adopt new tactics which will make for winning complete victory.

Want Daily News.

Officials here are anxiously waiting some word of the operations of the American troops, who are now engaged on the western front. It is known that a picked division of regulars has been in action for two or three days, but up to the present time no information has been allowed to come out as to what they are doing or the nature and extent of their losses.

The demand that General Pershing issue an American communique has been renewed in congress and through (Continued on Page Eight)

WORLD NEWS

The Germans have succeeded in capturing Mount Kemmel, the most important of the hills that command the country to the north and west, but have not been able to follow up their success to advantage. The English and French still hold an unbroken line a few miles from Ypres, on the rolling land, and have withstood attacks.

The English plan for conscription in Ireland is going on, in spite of the threats of opposition. It was at one time suspected that England would give up her purpose if Ireland would assume a more active interest and provide volunteers, but such a hope seems doomed to disappointment, for England asserts that no change is to be made.

A correspondent from Paris gives a much more encouraging view of the American airplane situation than our own papers report. He asserts that a thousand planes, all well manned, would be a modest estimate, and the number is increasing very fast. This seems almost too good to be true and probably needs further verification.

The English occupation of Palestine has already shown great results, according to a recent report. The population show an appreciation of their release from Turkish rule. Even the Moslem element is very cordial and show the English many favors and evidences of good will. Palestine is a fitting center for an extension of good influence throughout that part of the world.

Viscount Uchida, of Japan, in a report to his government, makes it clear that the Bolsheviks are gaining influence and power, and that their policies and views have the support of large majority of Russian people. He has suggested to his country that no measures be taken that may be directly hostile to this existing government as it is, right or wrong, the most effective in Russia.

There is reason to believe that Japan is seeking to make arrangements with China for the more effective conduct of war that will give her for the time being, at least, great power over China. She asks for command of Chinese troops in the war, for the control of arsenals and dock yards, for the oversight of mines, and for privileges in Manchuria and Mongolia.

Austria-Hungary is again considerably shaken by discontent. The prime-minister has resigned a second time because he says the situation is unbearable. In addition to other causes of disturbance, the radical elements in the population are very restless. Von Sedeyl is tired of his task, but the getting of a successor is not an easy problem.

Holland has granted, in part, the demand of Germany in that she allows the use of her railroads for the transport of some kinds of supplies, but not those that are of direct use in war. The Dutch feeling has risen rapidly against Germany, and the intention is seen to defend neutrality. It is thought that Germany can hardly afford to force her demand at this time.

A solution of the Alsace-Lorraine problem, from the German point of view, has recently been reported from Switzerland. According to this report the territory is to be taken from France and divided between Prussia and Bavaria. Since its capture in 1871, it has been a possession of the Empire rather than of any state in the Empire. No reference was made to the line of division.

Rumors of a counter revolution in Russia are not yet confirmed. It was reported that the Czar's son, Alexis, had been declared emperor, and his uncle Grand Duke Michael made regent. The movement started in Petrograd and was supposed to have the backing of the Germans. Michael was the choice of his brother Nicholas for his successor after his abdication, but he ruled only a day and gave up the position.

Princess Marie Antoinette, the mother of Empress Zita of Austria-Hungary, has been ordered to leave the country. The wife of Emperor Charles was an Italian princess and belonged to the famous Bourbon family, which figured so prominently (Continued on Page Five)

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It only takes a post card to get your address changed when you move. We are always glad to make these changes in order that you may have the joy of The Citizen's weekly visits. The soldiers in camp and overseas should not fail to notify us of changes. The Citizen is a great tonic for homesickness.

Our correspondents should mail their news letters so that they will reach our office not later than Tuesday morning of each week. Later than this necessitates carrying them over to the next week which makes them less interesting and useful. The readers like short and frequent letters. Let's give them what they want.

University Column

Y. M. C. A. NEEDS MORE WORKERS

The necessity for increasing the number of Y. M. C. A. workers with the American and French armies is set forth in a statement received here today from the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. by F. O. Clark, chairman of the local recruiting committee for Y. M. C. A. workers. Cablegrams from Army Y. M. C. A. officials, now in France, point out the extreme importance of this service for the soldiers, and call upon America to furnish 300 men in addition to the regular quota of 300 men already asked for and the 300 previously requested for the French army.

"Our chief secretary in France, E. C. Carter, wires that there are more than a hundred important posts without workers."

"Forty-seven of these are near the front, and 38 are actually under shell fire. We believe no college or bank president or big city pulpit is of so great national importance as a hut secretaryship in France."

"The French government, through its premier and commander-in-chief, has asked for an immediate extension of the Y. M. C. A. to the French armies. Knowing that we could not supply all the needs at once, they have asked us to supply 250 men a month to man their Foyers de Soldat. The Italian army wants fifty men at once, and promises to place at their disposal young Italians who can be trained quickly to extend the work on the Austrian front."

"Every Y. M. C. A. secretary in the country is burdened with the extra task of finding other men fitted to take up Y. M. C. A. work for the soldiers at home and abroad. We are seeking to enlist in the country at large in the next thirty days, 400 men for service in the United States; 400 for service with American Expeditionary force under General Pershing; 300 for the French army huts; 400 to supplement the work in English Y. M. C. A. huts, and 75 to be sent to Italy."

"This is the service which requires the highest type of manhood. We are particularly seeking successful business and professional men, those of high Christian character, good mixers, men resourceful and adaptable to conditions as they find them. We want the highest class of men America has produced for the highest type of work of their fellow-men which can be offered."

"Some of them will be sent close to—perhaps actually up to the firing line. All will see conditions which tear men's souls. It is not an adventure filled with romance; there will be plenty of drudgery, long hours, and high tension, nerve-racking work. It demands ability to keep cheerful and bring inspiration to other men who are war weary, homesick, and discouraged, and who are facing unusual temptations. It involves actual danger. It is no task for a man fond of ease or of low physical vitality. Yet we believe there are plenty of men who will find in the call to this service an opportunity of doing the greatest work in their lives, and that there are many who would offer themselves if they thought they could qualify."

"We also want chauffeurs, mechanics, accountants, clerks and stenographers, construction men to build huts, shipping men to handle the supplies, and others."

There are at the present, 2335

College Column

DORRAL FLINT SUFFERING IN HOSPITAL

Word from Dorral Flint brings the sad news that he is in a hospital at Washington Court House, O., recovering from a serious operation. Mr. Flint will be remembered as a graduate of Berea College of three years ago. Since then he has held, and still holds, a lucrative and responsible position with the Receivers Union Telephone Company, with headquarters at Akron, O.

WHERE WOULD YOU GO?

Has it ever occurred to you just what you would do were the Huns to land upon American shores? Just consider the problem a moment.

Suppose that right now another Hindenburg was making a drive westward from the Atlantic coast. That your town, your farm, your residence, your all, lay right in the path of that oncoming murderous horde!

That it was laying the country in waste, burning towns and destroying all farm property; pursuing the same tactics that left Belgium and Northern France utterly devastated. That it stopped at nothing in butchery, rapine and outrage.

And that no defending army lay between you and its advance!

Where would you go? What would you do? Where would safety lie?

Picture if you can the mad terror of a panic-stricken country side, the roads crowded with farmer fugitives and their bellowing, neighing, bleating, livestock, all rushing pell-mell to escape the despoiler. And the stampeded, frantic cities, with every outgoing conveyance packed to the limit and thousands of dollars worth of loot left for the greedy hand of the remorseless Hun. Fancy this district one of deserted villages.

It would be Belgium over again—only worse. For the Belgians could flee into France and Holland and be safe for the time being.

But where would safety lie for you? Where would you flee? Where could your wife, your daughter, find refuge in a country over-run with Prussians?

Think it over. The picture is not exaggerated; it is one of the possibilities of the future if we lag in our duty now.

That duty is to lend every possible aid to the boys at the front.

And the way to aid is to Buy Liberty Bonds.

PROPOSED SWEDISH FOREIGN-TRADE COMPANY

The Finance Minister of Sweden has made a suggestion to the Swedish Parliament that the Government create a fund for the operation and guaranteeing of a company to support foreign trade after the war, and especially to arrange for the importation of necessary goods. It is proposed that the company have a capital stock of \$2,680,000, and that this stock be offered to a syndicate of banks that have already expressed a wish to subscribe. The stock is to be guaranteed by deposit of Government bonds.

American Y. M. C. A. workers in Europe. One hundred and fifty of these were compelled to retire before the German advance into Russia and are now in Siberia waiting an opportunity to return.

Academy Column

THE EFFECTS OF CHRISTIANITY

If we judge Christianity by its effects, we will be compelled to accept it to be true. Fisher says, "Christianity differs from all other religions in being useful without any drawback to an extent wholly without parallel."

Christianity was introduced in time to save the world from wreck. The Christian religion shed a light on the duty of man to his brother. It came as a revelation to both master and slave. The slave now knew that before God, he was the equal of his master. Self-sacrifice was made the supreme duty of every individual and it was upon this principle that liberty was founded. Virtue was emphasized, which raised the moral standards of life. The head of the house was no longer the tyrant of the household. Woman was raised to the place which rightly belonged to her. Laboring classes were benefited and dignified from the humane ideas which sprang from Christianity. The poor and unfortunate were no longer despised. The spirit of charity embraced all nations which accepted Christianity.

If the unbeliever would compare these conditions which have come into existence since the time Christianity was introduced with the conditions which existed before, he would have to acknowledge that a religion which produced effects such as these must have come from a divine power, a power which to us is God.

SPRING

When Mother Nature awakes from winter sleep, she begins to busy herself with making this old world beautiful. Then comes that season of the year that we like so well and that we call "Spring."

Mother Nature begins her work by clothing the bushes and trees in their best suits of green. Then she summons the grass and flowers to arouse and come and see what the world looks like. At her call, the violets shyly lift their heads to catch the gentle spring breeze.

The little birds who have been South all winter come back to their old homes. Just before sunrise each morning you may hear their sweet voices, as they join in a chorus to welcome the "Spring."

At this season of the year there seems to be, deep down in my heart, a tender yearning to get close to Mother Nature. I want to go out alone and see the trees and flowers and listen to the singing of the birds.

When I have the privilege of taking such a walk as this, my thoughts are always turned to the One who has made the flowers to bloom and the birds to sing. I wonder how anyone can be unthankful when they have all these beautiful surroundings and know that God has placed them here to gladden the hearts of His people.

To February 20, the Director General of Military Railways had placed orders for railway supplies valued at \$142,000,000 and with an aggregate weight of 754,000 long tons; the General Engineer Depot, to February 1, issued 9,500 orders for material valued at \$202,000,000.

Normal Column

Berea Normal Faculty was represented at K. E. A. by Professor C. D. Lewis, Misses Parker, Harris, Cox, and Boatright, and Mr. Rogers.

The Philomathean Literary Society met in Upper Chapel Saturday night and the following program was given: War, Ella Stheuteit; Society News, Ethel Jones; Recitation, Fairy Settle; Original Play, Violet Cornelius and Mary Hoskins.

The program next Saturday night will be a Kentucky program.

Professor and Mrs. Knight motored to Richmond Saturday.

Union Literary Society met in Union Hall Saturday evening and rendered the following program: Biography, Brant Deaton; Quartet, Chester Brown, Taylor Baker, Claude Duncan, Graydon Cook; Essay, Clarence Parsons; three minutes talks on the war situation.

The students of the Normal Department purchased a \$50 Liberty Bond.

Miss Bess Picklesimer is visiting home folks in Magoffin County.

Miss Kate Anderson was the guest of her sister at Richmond over Sunday.

Dean McAllister, Mabel McClannahan, Ruby and Stella Tapp, and Mary Alice Robinson motored to Carlisle Sunday.

Chas. Graham was in Richmond Saturday.

Misses Helen Fairchild and Viola DeBord attended the K. E. A. at Louisville last week.

Edward Marrs and Harry Spink were in Richmond Sunday.

Marvin Fairchild of Texas is the guest of his brother, Frank.

The following letter was sent by the Normal Department to Mr. and Mrs. Colson relative to the death of their son:

Berea, Ky., April 23, 1918.
Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Colson,
Crab Orchard, Ky.

Dear Friends:
In behalf of the students of the Normal Department, we wish to extend to you our deepest sympathy in the loss of your son, Carlos. Although he mingled with us but a short time in class and school life before his illness, we feel that we learned to know him as we anxiously listened from day to day to hear of his condition. While we know that our words can but poorly fulfill our desires to convey to you our sympathies, yet they are the only means we have of making known our feeling for you in your grief. We trust that you will find consolation in the fact that your boy was taken from you while earnestly striving to prepare himself for a life of Christian usefulness. Since he was faithful at the post of duty, we know that he was prepared for the summons up higher. We should feel that he has just been promoted.

Hoping that God will sustain you in the midst of your sorrow, we are,

Sincerely yours,

Chester C. Brown,
Taylor Baker,
Mary Montgomery,
Committee.

SHOULDER YOUR SHARE!



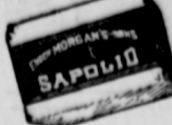
Nelson Hocking
—Courtesy Brooklyn Eagle



For **PATRIOTISM**

"Actions speak louder than words—Act—Don't Talk—Buy Now"

ENOCH MORGAN'S
SONS CO.



Buy **SAPOLIO**

For **ECONOMY**

FACTS, SCOPE AND SUGGESTIONS ON U. S. BOYS WORKING RESERVE

1. The purpose of the U. S. Boys Working Reserve is to enroll boys between 16 and 21 years of age in some productive service at least during the vacation period, and help them get properly located.

2. Boys may work on farms, around mines, railroads, or some "essential industry" to the War Program of the Government, and earn the Federal Badge of Honor.

3. Boys may work on their own farms, their father's farms, or may hire out at agreed wages.

4. Enrolling officers for this locality are Prof. T. A. Edwards and John Miller who were appointed by Labor Department at Washington, D. C. All boys eligible for this noble service should call on or write one of these men.

5. No military service is required in this enrollment. The Boys Working Reserve has no connection whatever with the Army or the Navy; it is organized under the Department of Labor at Washington.

6. No boy is enrolled without parents' or guardians' consent. Boys will not be taken from their own homes, but can earn the certificate and medal working on their fathers' farms as well as on any other.

7. The U. S. Boys Working Reserve is organized under the Department of Labor, Washington, as a part of the program of the Kentucky State Council of Defense.

8. Awards: When a boy takes the

oath of allegiance and service, he is given a certificate with the seal of our great Government, and a small enrollment button.

9. If the boy works as much as thirty-six days of eight hours each on a farm, or sixty days of eight hours each in some "essential industry" he is awarded the Federal Bronze Badge of Honor on the recommendation of the County Director, who gets a certificate from the farmer that so much work has been done.

10. The names of all boys earning the Bronze Badge are registered with the Department of Labor at Washington.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD APPROVES LOANS TOTALING \$130,000,000 IN YEAR

A review of the first year of operation of the Federal Loan System shows that 2,808 national farm loan associations were incorporated, representing about four associations to each five counties of the United States. They average 20 members, or a total membership of about 56,000 farmers.

The 42 land banks have received applications for over 420,000 loans, amounting to about \$300,000,000. About 80,000 loans, amounting to over \$160,000,000, have been approved, and on 30,000 of these loans over \$80,000,000 has been paid to the farmers.

A Business Should be as Big as Its Job

If bigness is of benefit to the public it should be commended.

The size of a business depends upon the needs which that business is called upon to serve. A business should be as big as its job. You do not drive tacks with a pile-driver—or pile with a tack-hammer.

Swift & Company's growth has been the natural and inevitable result of national and international needs.

Large-scale production and distribution are necessary to convert the live stock of the West into meat and by-products, and to distribute them over long distances to the consuming centers of the East and abroad.

Only an organization like that of Swift & Company, with its many packing plants, hundreds of distributing houses, and thousands of refrigerator cars, would have been able to handle the varying seasonal supplies of live stock and meet the present war emergency by supplying, without interruption:

First—The U. S. soldiers and the Allies in Europe by shipping as much as 800 carloads of meat products in a single week!

Second—The cantonments in the United States.

Third—The retailers upon whom the American public depends for its daily supply of meat.

But many people ask—Do producers and consumers pay too much for the complex service rendered?

Everyone, we believe, concedes the efficiency of the Swift & Company organization—in performing a big job in a big way at a minimum of expense.

Swift & Company's total profit in 1917 was less than 4 cents on each dollar of sales of meat and by-products. Elimination of this profit would have had practically no effect on live stock and meat prices.

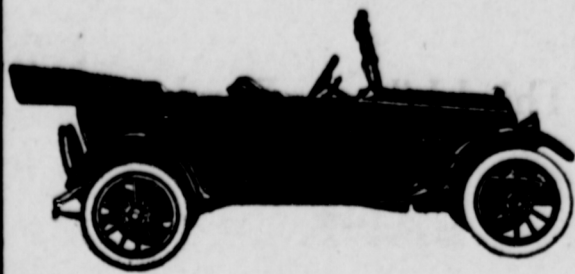
Do you believe that this service can be rendered for less by any other conceivable method of organization or operation?

These questions and others are answered fully and frankly in the Swift & Company 1918 Year Book sent free on request.
Address Swift & Company, U. S. Yards, Chicago

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

VALLEY FORGE—FRANCE
A Liberty Bond

Do You Know the Terms of that 22,000 Mile Test?



Maxwell Motor Cars

5-Pass. Car . . . \$ 825
Roadster . . . 825
5-Pass. Car with All-Weather Top . . . 935
5-Pass. Sedan . . . 1275
6-Pass. Town Car 1275

All prices f. o. b. Detroit
Wire wheels regular equipment
with Sedan and Town Car

Official Figures of the Test

	Daily Mileage	Average Miles Per Gallon
Nov. 23	511.9	22.2
" 24	551.4	22.82
" 25	537.4	21.49
" 26	505.9	22.47
" 27	516.5	21.70
" 28	509.6	23.02
" 29	515.5	26.40
" 30	480.1	22.80
Dec. 1	498.8	23.99
" 2	484.6	21.77
" 3	506.6	20.71
" 4	438.9	19.51
" 5	502.7	19.44
" 6	517.0	22.15
" 7	505.0	22.35
" 8	493.3	22.03
" 9	472.6	21.33
" 10	477.7	23.43
" 11	495.2	23.82
" 12	540.1	23.56
" 13	539.3	23.18
" 14	465.9	23.85
" 15	523.1	22.95
" 16	539.1	21.99
" 17	492.8	22.09
" 18	512.0	21.72
" 19	525.9	26.33
" 20	527.5	23.44
" 21	496.8	24.50
" 22	490.8	22.30
" 23	487.1	23.13
" 24	480.5	21.75
" 25	477.5	22.83
" 26	492.6	22.30
" 27	487.1	19.79
" 28	477.4	18.91
" 29	523.9	18.20
" 30	466.9	20.24
" 31	504.9	21.08
Jan. 1	501.4	19.82
" 2	451.8	20.07
" 3	479.1	21.56
" 4	455.6	19.82
" 5	562.5	19.10

Elapsed time . . . 44 days
Total mileage . . . 22,022.3
Average speed per hour . . . 25 miles
Average day's run . . . 560.6
Longest day's run . . . 562.5
Average miles per gal. . . 22 miles
Smallest day's mileage per gallon . . . 18.20 miles
Greatest average miles per gallon . . . 28.33 miles
Average tire life . . . 9,875 miles

*Note that longest day's run was made on last day of the test.



W. F. KIDD
Phone 164 Berea, Ky.

You know, of course, that the Maxwell Motor Car is the long distance champion of the world.

You have read that a "stock" Maxwell 5-passenger car ran for 44 days and nights without stopping the motor.

And that, in the 44 days non-stop test, the Maxwell covered 22,022 miles, at an average speed of 25 miles per hour.

But have you, up to now, realized the full significance of that performance?

Do you know that no other motor car in the world has ever equalled or even approached that performance?

In a word, did you take this test seriously when you heard of it?

Or did you set it down as a "selling stunt" to give the publicity man something to talk about?

It's worth your while to read and to study the conditions under which that test was made.

You know that the American Automobile Association (familiarly known as the "A. A. A.") is the official arbiter of every automobile test and contest.

But perhaps you didn't know that when a maker places his product under A. A. A. supervision he must do absolutely as told and abide by the decisions of the Board. That's why there are so few A. A. A. Official Records!

This 22,000-mile Maxwell non-stop test was official from start to finish.

Therein lies its value to you.

It proves absolutely the quality of the car—of the very Maxwell you buy.

For verily this was a "stock" Maxwell. Listen:—

First: the inspectors disassembled the motor to see that no special pistons, valves, bearing-metal or other parts had been used.

Every other unit was as critically inspected. Then the car was re-assembled under their own supervision.

As we had much at stake and the test was made in winter (November 23 to January 5) we asked permission to take certain little precautions against accidental stoppage.

Sounds reasonable, doesn't it?

But they refused permission to do any such thing.

For example:—They would not permit a rubber cover over the magneto—it wasn't "stock."

They refused to let us tape the ignition wire terminals—they are not taped on the Maxwells we sell—so of course it wasn't "stock."

Neither would they let us use a spiral coiled pipe in place of the usual straight one from tank to carburetor to guard against a breakage from the constant, unremitting vibration—it isn't "stock."

Nor to use a special high priced foreign make of spark plug—the run was made on the same spark plugs with which all Maxwells are equipped.

So rigid were the rules, we were unable to carry a spare tire on the rear—it wasn't "stock." A telegram to headquarters in New York finally brought a special permit to carry a spare tire.

"It isn't stock!" "It isn't stock!"

That was the laconic reply of those A. A. A. inspectors to every last suggestion that called for anything but the precise condition of the standard, stock model Maxwell that any customer can buy from any one of 3000 dealers anywhere.

We are glad now—mighty glad—that the rules were so strict and so rigidly enforced.

Any other car that ever attempts to equal that record must do it under official supervision—and comply with the same terms.

And it will have to go some.

For Maxwell set the standard when it performed this wonderful feat.

Maxwell complied with those rules—and made good.

Every drop of gasoline and oil and water was measured out and poured in by the inspectors themselves. They would not even let our man pour it in!

Every four hours the car had to report at the official station for checking.

And it had to be there on the minute.

And every minute there was an inspector beside the driver on the front seat—two more men in the rear. One got out only to let another in—day and night for 44 days and nights!

There was one technical stop.

It is interesting to know the circumstances.

Dead of night—a driving storm—a cloudburst—suddenly another car appeared in the road ahead.

In his effort to avoid a collision the Maxwell driver stalled his motor.

At least the observers thought it stopped and so reported.

The car did not stop, however, so its momentum again started the motor (if it had indeed stalled) when the clutch was let in.

The contest board exonerated our driver on grounds that his action was necessary to save life.

That shows you how rigid were the rules—how conscientiously applied by the observers.

You who have owned and driven motor cars—you who know how small a thing may clog a carburetor or a feed pipe; "short" a spark or stall a motor—will realize what a wonderfully well made car this must be to go through that test under those conditions—44 days—22,022 miles without stopping.

The exact amount of gasoline, of oil, of water used; the tire mileage, tire troubles, tire changes; the distance and the routes are matters of official record, attested under oath and guaranteed by the A. A. A.

(By the way, the average was nearly 10,000 miles per tire.)

Any Maxwell owner—or anyone interested may see those records.

And—here's the most wonderful part—though no attempt was or could be made for economy; the Maxwell averaged 22 miles per gallon of gasoline.

Some other car may, some time, equal some one of those performances. But to equal them all in the same test—that car must be a Maxwell.

POOR MARY

By MILDRED WHITE.

(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

Jack Townsend's father sent him out to Wellington to purchase a fruit farm—providing that farm should be as promising as its advertisement.

"Where?"—asked Jack, of the tenant, "shall I be able to get a meal in this dead hole? The thing they call Hotel, isn't inviting."

"Sorry my wife is too busy moving to accommodate you," answered Graves, the tenant, "but perhaps Mrs. Maltby will. You'd be sure of a good meal there; she is particular about having her guests recommended, so I will speak for you over the 'phone.'"

"Seems to be all right," he said, returning presently. "First house at the foot of the hill."

"Mrs. Maltby was not at home," a neat maid told him. "Her husband who was deaf had misunderstood the message."

Jack cast an approving glance at the girl who waited in the doorway; she was good to look upon in her trim, dark-blue dress with its white collar and cuffs. The ruffled apron and perky cap, gave her the appearance of a screen picture maid. "Couldn't you—?" he began, and stopped.

The girl dimpled. "Well," she agreed, "come in and I will get you something to eat."

The something was very satisfactory. Jack had never tasted more delicious.

"How much?" asked Jack, when the last excuse for lingering had been exhausted.

"Fifty cents," the maid answered briskly.

"It's too little," he said, smiling. "Mrs. Maltby's usual price," the girl replied.

Uncertainly, Jack fingered a quarter, then laid it beside his plate. "For satisfactory service," he said.

The maid placed the quarter and the half dollar in a table drawer.

"That was for you," he told her, she continued brushing the table.

"I am working for Mrs. Maltby," she explained.

"Well, thank you—then," Jack's eyes met hers. "What may I call you?"

The girl's own lovely eyes were cast down demurely. "Just, Mary," she said.

"Who is the maid," he later demanded of the tenant, who works for Mrs. Maltby?

"The Carson girl helps her out occasionally," Graves informed him, "she's an orphan and works out her board where she can."

"Most beautiful girl I ever saw," Jack enthusiastically declared.

"Think so?" Graves explained, his tone expressed astonishment.

Jack, did think so; the wonderfully attractive face haunted him for days, haunted him until in desperation, he banged shut his desk. "I'm going out again to look that farm over," he told his father.

She was sitting out beneath a tree, upon his second visit, and she still wore the pretty apron, though the cap was missing.

"You?" she cried, and all the dimples came into play.

Jack fancied the demure eyes twinkled in welcome.

"My auto is out there on the road," he began abruptly. "I have been thinking of you ever since I was here. I want to talk to you. Can't you slip out and ride a little way?"

Mary promptly stuffed her knitting into the apron pocket. "All right," she agreed.

"Now, I am Jack Townsend of the city," he began.

Mary nodded. "Mr. Graves has told me all about you," she said. And that afternoon's enchanted ride through country fields was but the beginning of many. Thereafter, Jack's business hours were a feverish rush to completion, that he might hasten to his divinity. He realized the shock this marriage would bring to his 'society-loving' mother. For Jack's marriage was a thing settled and decided upon. It had all been very simple.

"I am just dippy about you, Mary," he had fervently declared.

"I love you too, Jack," she had miraculously replied.

Carson was not Mary's name. Graves had been mistaken in that. Though she was an orphan, her name was Burns. Jack knew nothing concerning the family of the girl he loved, but what matter, she was his choice.

It was upon the afternoon of their last ride, that he discerned a mouse-like waiting before Maltby's door as he helped Mary to alight.

"Mercy!" cried the girl, "it's Aunt Lois." And immediately she was enfolded in an elderly woman's embrace.

"Poor Mary! out here in the country alone," sympathized the aunt, then her gaze suddenly fell upon Jack. "Mary," she burst out, "have you been running around and tiring yourself again? Your uncle and I hoped when we sent you to board in this quiet spot that you would rest after your gay season."

"I am," said Mary, she turned to the bewildered Jack. "I have a lot of tiresome money," she confessed, "which made me suspicious of every suitor but you."

"The money makes it all seem different," he said, "to me you have always been 'poor Mary.'"

"Then it was only pity," she flashed at him, but Jack had her in his arms. "It was love," he murmured—"love."

And Mary laughed back at her aunt. "My own husband may tell me he loves me," she said. "We were married an hour ago."

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Dean & Stafford
REAL ESTATE

Bank & Trust Bldg. Berea, Ky.

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office. ad.

We SELL hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones. ad.

W. H. Duncan is in Falmouth this week. Cecil Jackson and Sherd Robinson are working in the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. plant in Akron, Ohio.

Justus Jackson, who has just finished a course in Smith's Business College has accepted a position at Ravena.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Jackson and daughter, Geneva, motored to Berea Sunday to visit Mrs. J. H. Jackson.

Hal Parsons and William Perky motored to Waynesburg Sunday for their families who were visiting there.

An Overland 1917 touring car for sale, in perfect shape. Inquire C. M. Canfield. (Ad-44)

Mrs. Edgar Wyatt and daughter, Julia Pearl Hanson, spent from Friday until Tuesday visiting relatives at East Bernstadt.

Miss Hattie Carr and Elizabeth Ogg were in Richmond Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Robinson, daughter Anna, and son William, motored to Lexington Sunday.

Friday at 11:00 o'clock a troop train passed thru here from somewhere west of Chicago, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Scruggs were in Lexington, Friday. They were accompanied home by Mr. Scruggs' father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Scruggs of Flemingsburg.

A 1917 Ford touring car, good as new inside and out—a bargain. Inquire of C. S. Knight, Jackson St. (Ad-44)

U. S. Wyatt returned home Monday from a business trip to Aberdeen, Miss.

Wednesday afternoon, about 2:00 o'clock, a troop train from a camp in Michigan passed thru here going to a southern port.

Henry Bingham went to Mississippi to buy a farm.

The Misses Lowen, who have been living on Jackson street, moved to their new home on Chestnut street Monday.

Miss Ruth and Ray Brown of Winchester motored here Thursday to visit friends.

Andrew Isaacs sold a lot joining his mill to Mrs. R. C. Chrisman for \$1,200.



A Dainty, Appetizing Meal

that just makes you eat it—that chases the troubles from your mind and makes you feel like a millionaire—that's the kind of meals we serve.

Everything is pure, clean and wholesome—well cooked—daintily served—and the prices are just right.

Come in and give us a trial.

Seal's Restaurant
Main Street Berea, Phone 41

Mrs. George Pow and daughters, Jean and Annabel, returned to their home on Chestnut street Tuesday from Tampa, Fla., where they have been spending the winter.

S. B. Johnson of Chestnut street purchased a farm over by Lexington last week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Scruggs left here Monday morning for their home in Flemingsburg after a few days visit with their son, A. F. Scruggs.

Miss Addie Fish spent the weekend in Louisville.

\$5.00 Reward: to the party returning my overcoat, a short, light green with black stripes and a belt. Lost near Tabernacle Saturday night. Jesse Taylor, Berea. (Ad-44)

Mrs. John Healy of Casper, Wyoming, is here visiting her daughter, Edna Mae, who is in the College Department.

Miss Florence Tatum was in Louisville from Friday until Tuesday attending the K. E. A.

Mrs. James Anderson, of Forest street, has proved herself faithful in working with the Red Cross; her output is 19 pairs socks, 6 sweaters, 2 scarfs and 1 pair wristlets.

A recent letter from Mrs. D. W. Brown announces their arrival at Silver City, N. M., where Mr. Brown is a very sick man in a sanatorium of that place.

Reward, Reward, Reward! Lost, strayed or stolen from lot on Boone street, April 30, one black mare, four years old, long mane, left hind leg partly white. Direct any information to Nettie Simpson Ballard, Berea, Ky. (Ad-44)

Miss Alberta Norvell, who is teaching in the Harlan high school, is at home visiting for the weekend.

Mrs. L. L. Shadoin, of Winchester, spent a few pleasant days with her sister, Miss Gertrude Smith of the Foundation Department, the last of the week.

There are vacancies in the Robinson Hospital, Training School for Nurses. Entrance requirements are, at least one full year of High School work or, its equivalent, which may be two full years of Domestic Science work. We are under the State supervision, which requires a full three years course, on completion of which, and having passed the State examination, the nurse is entitled to registry. (Ad-44)

Corbett Dyer, a Brief Course student in the Business Department last winter, is now employed by the Buick Motor Co., at Flint, Mich., at \$100 a month.

Oscar Wilson spent the latter part of the week with old Berea friends while on a short furlough from Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Brother Hudspeth has returned from near Orlando where he has begun an organization and which he will serve every second Sunday. He will be at his post of duty in Berea at 11:00 a.m., and for the Sunday-school at the regular hour.

Miss Maude Anderson, a former nurse of Berea College Hospital, has been visiting friends and relatives in Berea for several days.

Dr. J. H. Mahafey, of Sturgeon, visited his son, Hugh, of the Academy Department at the first of the week.

Peter MacNeil of the College Department left this week for work at his home in Jefferson, N. C.

Miss Martha Fletcher, a Berea student of last year, spent several days of last week visiting friends here.

Paul Houchell, principal of the Whitesburg schools, stopped off in Berea for a short visit Saturday on his return from Louisville where he attended the K. E. A.

Joe Bender and family of Richmond spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bender on Center street.

Miss Lucy Holliday, who has been a teacher in the Somerset High School this year, is spending several days in Berea with her sisters, Sue and Sarah, of the College Department.

Miss Hattie Carr and Elizabeth Ogg were visiting in Richmond at the latter part of last week.

Mrs. Hugh Oldfield of Barbourville spent last week in Berea training the Naval Service Girls in the play which they gave so successfully in the Tabernacle, Saturday evening. Mrs. Oldfield is the author of the play presented.

Frank Scott of the Senior College Class was "called to the colors" this week and left Thursday.

H. H. Harrison, county agent of Powell County, spent Sunday in Berea.

Miss Laura Spence stopped over in Berea for a short visit this week on her way to Lexington for a visit.

The Farmer is No Exception

The farmer should outrank every other class of individuals when it comes to buying

THIRD LIBERTY BONDS

He, of course, has a hard labor problem to meet, but so has every one in these trying days. The more the farmer produces the greater his income, and consequently the more Liberty Bonds he can buy to furnish money to help win the war.

The men and boys who leave the farm to go to the front need the farmers' help. By buying LIBERTY BONDS you will do your share in bringing the boys back safely home as soon as possible.

See us at once and get your share of Third Liberty Bonds

THE BERE A NATIONAL BANK

Big Day at Union Church Next Sunday
GO-TO-SUNDAY-SCHOOL DAY

Every member of the Burgess Bible Class invites you to come and occupy the chair that will be vacant if you are not there. Come and enjoy the good time and fellowship we have to share with you. If the distance is too great for you

to walk, notify either Mr. Kidd, J. W. Stephens, Mrs. Dick, or Mr. Burgess and a car will be on hand to bring you. Sunday-school at 9:45; preaching at 11:00. Mothers, bring the babies.

Mr. Way, of Pittsburg, Pa., friend of Dr. Rogers, Berea's founder, and experienced in varied business lines, is here to take up the work of Bur-sar. He will assume his duties at once.

Miss Grace Elliott, who was ill at the Robinson Hospital for some time, is able to be out again.

Perry Davidson, former secretary of Oneida Institute, now located at Manchester, was a Berea visitor over Sunday.

Miss Bertha King, after attending the K. E. A. at Louisville last week, visited with her mother here Saturday and Sunday on her return to Barbourville.

C. D. Lakes of Ravenna was in town over Sunday.

Word comes from Miss Grace Corneliuss that she is enjoying the South and her health is improved. She sang at one of the Aberdeen, Miss., churches last Sunday, where she was much appreciated.

Plans are being made to send ten delegates to the State C. E. Convention which is to be held this year at Covington, May 10, 11, 12.

REWARD FOR BICYCLE

Or information leading to location of same. M. L. Spink. (Ad-44)

For Sale: Household goods, bureau, chiffonier, rocking chair, desk, piano, art square and crex rug. H. R. Phalen, Berea, Ky. Ad.

SEED CORN FOR SALE

Yellow Seed Corn, guaranteed 90% germination, \$4.00 per bushel. M. J. Carrier, Big Hill, Ky. Ad 44.

SEED CORN FOR SALE

Rockcastle Flint variety, developed, grown and named by J. W. Hoskins. Germination 90%. Certified by County Agent Spence. Get the corn at WELCH'S. Ad-44

FINANCIAL REPORT OF BERE A
RED CROSS CHAPTERReceipts
1917

322 Annual Membership Dues, collected during July and August \$322.00
Two subscribing members' dues collected for July and August 4.00
One Life Membership 25.00
Miscellaneous collections for July and August 9.00
Receipts from Red Cross War Fund, 25% 231.99
Annual Membership collected during August 6.00
Miscellaneous collections for August and September 11.35
First Aid dues for September and October 17.50
Annual Memberships in October 2.00
Miscellaneous collections for October 8.70
Contributed by women of Berea churches for July 4th work 58.95
Annual dues for the month of November 2.00
Miscellaneous collections for November 2.00
Annual dues for the month of December 223.00

1918

Annual dues for the month of January 42.00
Miscellaneous collections for January 1.43
Donation from the Ladies of Annville, Ky. 5.00
First Aid dues 13.00
Annual dues for the month of February 3.00
Contributions from Mrs. Anna Ernberg 20.00
Contributions from Clio Club 50.70
Contributions from Senate Literary Society, of Berea College 5.00

Receipts from Red Cross War Fund, 25% 233.53
First Aid dues 1.60
Annual Membership dues for April 2.00
One Subscribing Membership dues 2.00
Miscellaneous 1.50
Total \$1273.95

Expenditures
June, 1917

13 To American Red Cross, dues for charter members \$ 10.00
July
10 To American Red Cross, membership 155.00
29 To Purchasing Committee, military relief supplies 63.98
30 Membership dues for eight annual members and one life membership to American Red Cross 29.00
August
16 To subscription "Red Cross Magazine" and incidentals 3.77
23 Purchasing Committee, military relief supplies 51.35
29 American Red Cross annual membership dues 2.50
September
25 J. H. Claskins, for yarn 59.00
October
3 Mrs. E. H. Mitchell, postage and drayage 3.45
23 Berea College Press 2.35
24 J. H. Claskins, for yarn 95.50
29 American Red Cross membership dues 1.50
30 Purchasing Committee, knitting cotton 4.28
November
5 Miss Bertie Mitchell, donation 25.00
December
8 Berea Transfer Co., express and drayage 2.56
10 Purchasing Committee, military relief supplies 58.20
11 J. H. Claskins, for yarn 44.50
12 Berea Transfer Co., express and drayage56
29 T. J. Osborne, expense for membership campaign90
Miss Ruth Sperry, expenses July 4th 1.60
R. D. Swisher Mfg. Co., rubber stamps75
Berea Transfer Co., express and drayage 2.01
January, 1918
1 Berea Transfer Co., express and drayage 1.04
2 J. H. Claskins, for yarn 23.50
8 Purchasing Committee, military relief supplies 67.54
11 Mrs. Ellen H. Mitchell, stationery and stamps 2.60
18 Berea Transfer Co., express and drayage 4.28
J. H. Claskins, for yarn 54.69
American Red Cross membership dues 116.00
February
4 Berea Transfer Co., express and drayage 1.20
8 Berea College Press 2.02
25 Purchasing Committee, military relief supplies 25.29
March
6 Purchasing Committee, military relief supplies 54.64
9 Berea Transfer Co., express and drayage59
14 American Red Cross, membership dues 7.00
15 Frame for Charter75
April
5 Purchasing Committee, military relief supplies 42.35
9 Geo. Reynolds, for cartage25
13 Material for property bags 18.24
17 Express and cartage 1.70
19 Purchasing Committee, military relief supplies 160.41
29 E. F. Coyle, for thread, cable cord, etc. 3.49
Purchasing Committee, for emblems40
Purchasing Committee, military relief supplies 45.00

American Red Cross, for membership 2.25
Balance on hand 24.06
Total \$1273.95
J. L. Gay, Treasurer
Ellen H. Mitchell, Secretary

The women who have been sewing and knitting for the Red Cross have used:

917 yards muslin for bandages, 1221 1/4 yards twill and canvas flannel for hospital bed shirts, 1308 yards gauze for compresses, 35 dozen sewing thread, 1584 yards tape, 2 dozen knitting cotton, 140 pounds of yarn.

The Red Cross workers have made: 1832 compresses, 175 T. bandages, 300 abdominal bandages, 500 triangular bandages, 30 four-tailed bandages, 100 property bags, 239 hospital bed shirts, 8 wash cloths, 36 table napkins, 15 heel rings, 7 helmets, 69 pairs wristlets, 45 mufflers, 83 sweaters, 196 pairs socks.

The workers certainly deserve much praise. We do not realize that had we paid for the service it would have amounted to \$435.00. People have been very generous in giving the use of their sewing machines. There have been no charges for the use of work-rooms, heat or lights. The following are to be commended for supplying places for the work-rooms:

Berea Baptist Church, Robt. Spence's class-room, Mrs. Ernberg's display room, Berea College Vocational Chapel, Miss Berg's, Mrs. Spence's and Miss Manchester's sewing rooms, Berea National Bank director's room.

All material has been purchased at wholesale price, and all bills discounted. Let every worker continue their support and service, in the future, as they have in the past year, and we will win the war. Work-rooms in Vocational Chapel and Berea National Bank are open every afternoon from one to four-thirty o'clock.

F. L. MOORE'S
Jewelry Store

FOR
First Class Repairing
AND
Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST. BERE A, KY.

M. WIDES

the General Dealer, gives notice that Scrap iron and other Junk have advanced in price. Wanted, 20 Cars or More!
Scrap Iron, Heavy Copper, Light Copper, Heavy Red Brass, Heavy Yellow Brass, Light Brass Zinc, Lead, Beef Hides, Horse Hides, Pony and Colt Hides, No. 1 Sheep Skins, Rags, No. 1 Rubber, No. 2 Rubber, Auto Castings.
Also buy eggs and poultry at highest market prices. Call me before selling. Am paying more than any one else in town. If you can't deliver, I will call for your goods.
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J. B. RICHARDSON

Berea

Kentucky

\$100 in Education Equals \$1,000 in Land.

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

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WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor

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TRAGIC ENDING OF OLDEST RESIDENT OF BEREA

It is with deep sorrow that we relate the sad ending of Uncle Jephtha Thompson, the oldest, and one of the most honored citizens of Berea, who lived here before there was any Berea on the hill. He was born October, 1832, and lived all his days in this vicinity.

Saturday morning at ten o'clock he left home for the neighboring hills in search of bark for tea which he was wont to use at this season of the year. He went alone as usual and no one thought anything of it. Sunday passed and no one was alarmed, all thinking he was safe in some friend's house. Monday morning a search was begun by citizens, but no clue. Monday after dinner twenty-five men and boys searched the near-by hills but no Uncle Jephtha. After supper the male portion of the student body was called upon and 500 gathered for the search, going in proper formation for an effective search. As the boys swept over the hills they had gone but three miles from town when some of the smaller boys, in a remote spot, discovered the form of Uncle Jephtha hanging on a wire fence which he attempted to cross and perhaps his foothold slipped, and he fell victim to the fence's death grip. The indications about the place showed that life lingered and the suffering was intense as he hung with head down.

He is survived by one sister, Mrs. Kimball; two sons, James and George, and one daughter.

His father, Teemon Thompson, came to this section in the early forties before there was a Berea; and in the early days of Berea College was a staunch friend of Father Lee and the first workers.

In politics, Uncle Jephtha was a republican and was one of the 1200 Kentuckians who voted for Abraham Lincoln at his first election. Throughout his life he remained true to his party.

Much credit is due the students who gave up their sports on Monday to join in the search which proved successful.

Interment took place Wednesday morning in the Berea Cemetery. The funeral was conducted by Prof. LeVant Dodge and Brother Hudson.

AS LONG AS THE HILL STANDS A GRAND SUCCESS

The play rendered by the Naval Service Girls Saturday night in the Tabernacle met with marked success. This is largely due to the author of the play, Mrs. Oldfield, the wife of a former Berea student, who gave her time free while coaching the players. A token of appreciation was given her at the close of the entertainment in the form of a beautiful bouquet of American roses. The girls and all who were instrumental in making the play succeed to the extent of a round hundred dollars to the good, which will be spent for material for war work, are to be commended.

The program and synopsis of the play were published in last week's issue and the whole was carried out beyond the expectations of all. Mr. Osborne rendered a very appropriate invocation. Music was furnished between Acts I and II by Messrs. Routsier, Siler, and Barlow which was pleasing. The Liberty Bond Chorus, directed by Mrs. J. W. Downey, certainly brought the house down and were compelled to give a second rendition of same. The colored troopers played their part well between Acts III and IV. Everybody expressed high appreciation of the entertainment and many requests were made for a repetition of the play. Hurrah for the Naval Service Girls of Berea!

WORLD NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

ently in French history. The queen mother is charged with responsibility for the letter which has made so much trouble in Austria-Hungary.

Berea College HONOR ROLL

Berea College is proud of the record of its soldier boys. They have answered the call of our Country with the spirit of men. We shall always follow up their career with the deepest interest. The names of some are probably not on this list. If any one knows of a Berea man in the Army whose name is not in this list send in the name and address to the President's Office, Berea College, Berea, Ky.

Good fortune go with all.

Adams, Lieut. Tounsen, 149th Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Adams, Lieut. Wiley, I. S. of A. M. G. Sec. Ft. Sill, Okla.

Aler, Antonio, 159th U. S. Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Alford, Green B., Somewhere in France. (Full address will be appreciated.)

Amburgy, Denver, Co. M., 149th Inf., Hattiesburg, Miss.

Bailey, Frank, Red Cross Military Hospital, Somewhere in France.

Baily, Green, Radio Co., U. S. Navy, Cambridge, Mass.

Ballard, Dewise.

Ballard, Roscoe.

Ballinger, William H., Battery F, 312 F. A., Camp Meade, Baltimore, Md.

Batson, Lieut. C. C., 149th Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Batson, Reuben B., 9th Provisional Co., 2nd M. M. Reg., Camp Hancock, Ga.

Benfield, Bracknel, H. Q. Co., 6th Inf., A. E. F., via N. Y. P. M.

Bicknell, Corp. J. Paul, Hdq. Co., 149th Inf. Band, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Biggerstaff, Homer.

Biggerstaff, Sgt. Lloyd, 6th Tr. Bn., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Billy, Cheerful, H. Co. Naval Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.

Birchfield, William, Co. F, 26th Eng., Dix Branch, N. J.

Bowman, Lieut. F. O., Co. L, 371st Inf., Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.

Bowman, Linney, 38th Co. 10 Tr. Bn., 158th Depot Bgd., Camp Sherman, O.

Bowling, Grover, Camp Shelby, Miss.

Boyer, Clarence, U. S. S. Florida, Postmaster, New York City.

Branson, Jerry, Co. A, Ban. B. Gunners' Mates School, Great Lakes, Ill.

Britt, Lieut. James J., Jr., Bks. D. 42, 322nd Inf., Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.

Brock, John H., 2nd Tr. Bgd. Line 34, Kelly Field, So. San Antonio, Texas.

Browning, Benjamin F., Somewhere in France.

Brown, Corbett, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Brown, W. Wilson, Camp Taylor, Kentucky.

Brashear, Dishman, U. S. S. Bridge, care Postmaster, New York City.

Buchanan, Wallace.

Camp, Buford, 322nd F. A., Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.

Cathoun, Quincey, Ft. Lee, Petersburg, Va.

Campbell, Piner, Naval Tr. Sta., Co. B, 2nd Reg., Great Lakes, Ill.

Campbell, William, Chief Bugler, 149 Inf. Band, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Carpenter, Sgt. Rollins, Troop B, Mil. Police, Camp Funsten, Kans.

Chapman, Henry Clay, 149 M. G. Co., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Chasteen, Ernest, 159th U. S. Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Childs, Herman, N. Y. S. 1-8 Co., Newport, R. I.

Childs, "Manly," U. S. S. Nebraska, care Postmaster, New York City.

Clark, Claude, Co. M, 321st Inf., Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.

Clark, Walter, 34 Inf. Med. Dept., Fort Bliss, Texas.

Collins, Charles, Med. Officer's Y. M. C. A., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Collins, Robert E., N. R. Sta., Co. 8, Norfolk, Va.

Collins, Samuel F., M. O. T. C., Post Ex., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

Combs, Charles, Camp Taylor, Ky.

Combs, Lieut. Sewell, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Cook, Tom, 108 Field Amb., British Exp. Forces, France.

Copeland, Robert, Dauphin Island, Fort Gaines, Ala.

Cornett, Joda, 1st Co. 113th M. P., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Cox, Sgt. Edward O., Co. K, 148th Inf., Camp Sheridan, Ala.

Coyle, William R., Co. E, 149th Inf., Camp Shelby, Miss.

Coyle, True F., 30th Inf. Band, Headquarters C, Camp Green, N. C.

Craft, John.

Crain, L. G., 18th Co. 5th Tr. Bn., Camp Taylor, Ky.

Crance, Loney, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Cress, Rollie, Co. K, 148th Inf., Camp Sheridan, Ala.

Creech, Roy, 53rd Co., Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va.

Curry, Everett, 5th Co. Del. C. A. C., A. E. F. France, via New York.

Daniels, Capt. Irving, Co. C, 509th Eng., Camp Trevis, Texas.

Davis, Sheldon, Hdq. Co. 109th Field Artillery, Camp Hancock, Ga.

Day, Kelley, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Dean, Lieut. William, 336 Inf., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Degman, C. G., Amb. Co. 144, Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth, Texas.

Demmon, Willard, Fort Stewart, Texas.

Diamond, Aubrey F., 148 U. S. Aero Squad, A. E. F., Care Adj. Gen., Washington, D. C.

Divine, Melvin, Camp Taylor, Ky.

Dixon, Chester, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Dixon, Lieut. Elmer, Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Dizney, Walter Clark, Co. L, 1st Reg. B, 128, Camp Dewey, Gt. Lakes, Ill.

Dizney, Wm. L., Batt. D, 19 F. A., Camp McArthur, Tex.

Dodson, C. P., U. S. Naval Training Station, 1st 9th Co., Newport, R. I.

Dooley, John F., Supply Co. 6th Inf., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Douglas, Vee M., Ambulance Co. No. 2, Fort Logan, Houston, Texas.

Duff, Powell, "Some where in France."

Duncan, Melvin, 22nd Squadron, Aviation Camp, Waco, Texas.

Early, Clinton, 149th Inf. Band, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Eccles, William, Jr., N. A. Corps, U. S. N. Observatory, Washington, D. C.

Edgecomb, Glenn.

Edwards, Donald H., Medical Reserve, Columbus, O.

Edwards, John Paul, Band Master, 149th Inf. Band, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Edwards, Corp. Thomas, Jr., Co. M, 56th Inf., Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas.

Edwards, Lieut. Robert N., Aviation Concentration Camp, Morrison, Va.

Engle, Lieut. Stanley L., 354th Inf., Camp Funsten, Kans.

Ernberg, Otto, 149th Inf. Band, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Evans, Clyde.

Evans, Fred.

Evans, John F., 7th Casual Co., A. S. S. C., Vancouver Bks, Vancouver, Wash.

Fairchild, Jas. T., 32 Co. 8th Bat., 159th Depot Bgd., Camp Taylor, Ky.

Farmer, Frank, Camp Sherman, O.

Fenwick, Leonard L., Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.

Felton, Corp. Flavell L., Co. "A" 55 Inf., Camp McArthur, Waco, Tex.

Fielder, Leonard, Hdq. Detach. 159 Depot Bgd., Camp Taylor, Ky.

Fielder, William, Hdq. Detach. 159 Depot Bgd., Camp Taylor, Ky.

Flannery, Elmo, 16th Aero S. Squad, A. E. F., via New York P. M.

Flint, Sgt. Sherman, Fort Rodman, New Bedford, Mass.

Foster, Samuel, Ambulance Corps, 16 M. O. T. C., Fort Riley, Kans.

Franklin, Harlan, 1st Co. C. A. C., Pigeon Point, Wilmington, Del.

Franklin, W. S., 156 Dep. Bgd., 25th Co., 7th Tr. Bn., Camp Jackson, S. C.

French, Marvin M., U. S. S. Pocahontas, P. M. New York City.

French, Otis J., care Naval Y. M. C. A., 167 Sands St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frost, Lieut. Cleveland C., 344 F. A., Camp Funsten, Kans.

Fulks, Elliott L., Hdq. Co. 149th Inf., Hattiesburg, Miss.

Gabbard, Serg. E. Blaine, Ambulance Corps No. 12, American Expeditionary Forces.

Gabbard, John B., 336th Inf., C. E., Camp Taylor, Ky.

Gay, Colson, France, via New York.

Gibbs, Cecil, Camp Taylor, Ky.

Gibbs, Warren, Camp Taylor, Ky.

Gillen, Roy, Co. L, 10th Inf., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.

Godhey, Lieut. Chauncey, 352 Inf., Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia.

Griffin, Lieut. Arleigh C., Fort Andrews, Mass.

Griffin, Fleming B., M. D. Hdqs. Adv. Sec., L. of C. A. E. F. France.

Gross, Frank, Co. M, 4th Inf., Gettysburg, Pa.

Gross, Orville, Recruit C. A. C., Fort Mott, Salem, N. J.

Hackett, Serg. H. W., Line 272, Kelly Field No. 1, San Antonio, Tex.

Hall, Lieut. John, M. G. Co. 53, Military Branch, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Haley, Corp. Earl D., Ord. Depot, 38th Div., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Halzak, George, U. S. Gen. Hosp. No. 7 Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.

Hart, Lieut. Joseph, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Harrel, Gordon, 10th Inf. Med. Dpt., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Harrison, Creed O., U. S. S. So. Dakota, P. M. New York City.

Hammond, Sergt. Benjamin, 333rd Inf., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Hays, Sgt. Earl T., 18th Co. 5th Tr. Bn., Camp Taylor, Ky.

Hays, Herbert, Musician, 149th Inf.

Band, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Hembree, George—Address wanted by a friend.

Heckman, Walter W., Asst. Band Master, 149th Inf. Band, Hdq. Co., Hattiesburg, Miss.

Hill, Ernest B., Caulfins, Co. 1, Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.

Hilliard, D. Moss, San Pedro de Macoris, D. R.

Hilliard, Dudley, San Pedro de Macoris, D. R.

Hillman, Jas. E., Co. E, 20th Eng., Camp American University, Washington, D. C.

Hook, John T., Caisson Co. 2, 112th Ammunition Train, 37th Div., Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.

Hoffman, Clarence, U. S. Aviation Corps, Columbus, O.

Hoffman, Frank, U. S. Aviation Corps, Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas.

Hoffman, Glenn, Government Accountant, Detroit, Mich.

Hogg, Harvey, Co. D, 2nd Ky. Inf., Hattiesburg, Miss.

Howard, Richard, U. S. S. Pennsylvania, Fortress Monroe, Va.

Howard, George, U. S. S. Pennsylvania, Fortress Monroe, Va.

Howard, John, Forward, Birchfield, Ky.

Howard, Ray L., 64th Depot Btry., Guilph, Ontario, Can.

Howell, Marcus, U. S. S. George Washington, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hudspeth, Lieut. Ralph W., 333rd Reg. Supply Co., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Hubbard, Lloyd, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.

Huff, Capt. E. W., Hdq. San. Tr., Camp Dix, N. J.

Humphrey, R. R., 608 Aero Inf. Sqd., Aviation Camp, Waco, Texas.

Hunter, Harry S., Batt. A, 149th F. A., 32nd Div. A. E. F., via N. Y. P. M.

Hunter, Hinton H., 108 Co., 8th Reg., U. S. Marine, Galveston, Texas.

Hylton, Charles, U. S. S. George Washington, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Imrie, Lieut. N. A., 36 Coleman St., London, England.

Imrie, Jack, 36 Coleman St., London, England.

Isaacs, Capt. M. J., 326 F. A., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Ison, Sgt. D. B., Co. D, 149th Inf., Camp Shelby, Miss.

Johnson, Corp. Clyde, 146 F. A., 41st Division, A. E. F., via N. Y. P. M.

Johnson, Lambert, Co. I, 321st Inf., Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.

Johnson, Stanley, Co. No. 45, Paris Island, Port Royal, S. C.

Johnson, Steve, U. S. N. Base Hospital, Hampton Roads, Va.

Jones, Elam, 214 Aero Squad, Parkfield, Tenn.

Jones, Simon, Co. B, 46th Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Jenkins, Charles N., Supply Co. 36, 322 Field Artillery, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.

Keffer, Lieut. Albert H., A. S. S. C., Camp Dick, Dallas, Tex.

Kelly, Burton, Q. M. Dept., Columbus, O.

Killin, E. L., Co. C, 147 Inf., Montgomery, Ala.

Kimball, Paul W., 122 Service Sqd., Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.

Kincaid, Bradley, Co. E, 336th Inf., Camp Taylor, Ky.

Kitchen, Sam D., Line I. Recruit Div., 1st Tr. Bgd., Kelley Field No. 1, San Antonio, Texas.

Lewis, Corp. Fred, H. C. A. C., 2nd Co., Fort Sherman, C. Z.

Lewis, Hugh, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.

Lewis, Noah, Co. L, 10th U. S. Inf., Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind.

Linton, Leo S., Died at Camp MacArthur, Texas, February 3, 1918.

Lockin, Earl W., Reg. A. Recruit Detach. Co. 6, Camp Taylor, Ky.

Lynch, Sergt. Dora, 52nd Inf. Military Branch, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Marcum, Leonard, Camp Taylor, Ky.

Marcus, Charles, 112 Fld. Sig. Bn., Co. C, Camp Sheridan, Ala.

Martin, Sergeant Robert, Med. Dept., 14th F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.

Martin, Carlyle, Fort Lee, Petersburg, Va.

May, Bruce, Supply Co. 313, Q. M. C. N. A., A. E. F. via New York.

May, G. H., 87th Aero Squadron, Bark Field, Memphis, Tenn.

Marlow, George, Co. 2, Squad. 335, Aviation, Ft. Thomas, Ky.

McCann, Homer, Reg. 8, Co. 81, Great Lakes, Ill.

McCann, John, 309th Eng. Corps, Camp Taylor, Ky.

McComas, Battle Creek Ambulance Co., Allentown, Pa.

McGuire, Ben, France, E. F. Co. M,

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

The Season of Rush Farm Work is at hand. Get Ready for It.

Put all tools in first class repair before they will be needed. Order necessary repairs NOW and save loss of time at cultivating and harvest time.

Freight and express will be slow this summer. Therefore, order seeds, fertilizers and all needed supplies at once.

Plan your work ahead. Keep ahead of your work.

Some Other Ways to Make Farm Labor More Efficient

Keep a list of rainy day jobs and thereby save time when the sun shines. Consider whether you use a tractor and other labor saving machinery to advantage. Two, three and four-horse teams increase the amount of work a man can do in a day. Many farmers are partially solving the labor problems by forming themselves into clubs or "rings" to help each other in threshing, silo filling, etc.

Neighbors are co-operating with each other in buying corn binders and other labor saving machinery.

Many farmers will save labor this year by hogging down a few acres of corn. Several thousands husky, willing, patriotic Kentucky high school boys, 16 to 21 years of age, are offering their services to help farmers during the three months of summer vacation. Many business men in the towns are offering to leave their work and come out to help farmers save their crops in the rush season.

Ask your county agricultural agent, the chairman of your County Council of Defense, or the County Director of the Boys' Working Reserve what steps you should take to get a boy for the summer, or to secure help from the town business men volunteers.

The boys in France are digging ditches, enduring terrible privations, and risking their lives to save your farms and your homes. Farmers are called upon not only to work harder this year than ever before but also to use every possible means to make their work more effective. Only by so doing will they be able to produce sufficient food to win the war.

CORN PLANTING

Don't plant corn until ground gets warm. Seed corn is scarce and if planted early and a cold spell comes on there's danger of it rotting in the ground. This would be a great loss. Wait until ground gets warm—about 10th of May—then the corn will be up in four or five days and grow off without being stunted. We can't afford to stunt our crops this year. We need all we can raise. Of course, we had an early frost and cold weather last year, but don't get scared this year about that and plant too early in order to get the crop harvested before an other early frost. We may not have such a winter for years, or may never have one like 1917 and 1918.

If you haven't your seed corn yet get it at once. John W. Welch at Berea and Mr. Griffin at Mt. Vernon are handling seed corn. Their corn is tested. Don't buy unless it is tested. There are a number of farmers who have tested corn. Write or call on the following men for tested corn: James Carrier, Big Hill; W. A. Johnson, Broadhead. There are many farmers who have perhaps a little more tested corn than they will plant. If these men will advertise by telling it at church and Sunday-school and at other gatherings, so that the other fellow can find tested seed corn, it will certainly be appreciated by our

Government.

If the ground is ready to plant now, just work over it again instead of plantings. It's the good work and preparation before planting that makes the crop.

SOY BEANS AND CORN

There will be more acres planted to corn and soy beans this year than in any year previous. The beans are planted right in the row with the corn and all cultivated together just as corn alone is cultivated. When corn and beans begin to ripen turn hogs in and let them do the harvesting. It wonderfully pays in dollars and cents, also in soil fertility. Hogs can be made to gain on a pasture like this from 1½ to 2½ pounds per day. Hogging the crop will save labor and produce pork cheaper than any other way. If you gather the corn and crib it, you have so much work to get it back to your hogs again. Corn furnishes fat building material and soy beans furnish bone and muscle building material—these combined make a splendid balanced ration.

Every farmer should plant a few acres to soy beans and corn to hog down. Let the hogs do the work while you do something else. We must have more pork and bacon for the war. Plant soy beans and corn on a few acres and help get more pork and bacon.

See your merchant and get your soy beans at once.

POULTRY

To Members of Boys' Agricultural Club Raising Poultry

I hope you are having success with your first hatches. The weather is good for early chickens, and they will develop well if fed properly. Young chickens will need no food for about 36 hours after being hatched and will not suffer if given no food for three days. The yolk of the egg which supplies food for the chicken inside the shell is absorbed in the little chicken's body at the hatching time and will supply nourishment until the chicken is very hungry.

At the start it is advisable to feed five times a day, dividing the day into equal periods, and alternating a mash or soft feed, such as johnny-cake, with a hard grain or a scratch feed.

A Model Variety Ration

Scratch Mixture:
Cracked corn, 5 lbs.
Cracked wheat, 2 lbs.
Pinhead oatmeal or hulled oats, 2 lbs.
Broken rice, cracked peas, millet, rape, or mixture of these, 4 lb.
Feed morning, noon and night, scattered in chaff litter.

Johnny-cake:
Corn meal, 10 lbs.
Eggs (infertile), 1 doz.
Baking soda, 1 tablespoon, heaped.
Mix with milk to make a stiff batter, bake well.

Feed middle of forenoon and afternoon.

Note: For small bakings of johnny-cake use 1 quart corn meal, 1 or 2 eggs, 1 teaspoonful baking soda. When infertile eggs are not available use double quantity soda.

Green Feed. Any tender green-stuff may be fed to baby chicks. When a regular supply in quantity is needed, it is usually most convenient to use sprouted oats.

Water. Little chicks should be supplied constantly with fresh water, in either shallow pans or small drinking fountains.

I hope you will be supplied carefully in keeping your record book. If for any reason you do not have a record book, let me know.

Yours very truly,
Robt. F. Spence, County Agent,
Berea, Kentucky.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour, Hay and Grain.
Flour—Winter patent \$10.90@11.35, hard patent \$11@11.50, rye flour, Northwest blended \$11@12.
Hay—No. 1 timothy \$24.50@25.50, No. 2 \$22@24, No. 1 clover mixed \$21@22.50, No. 2 \$17@19, No. 1 clover \$21@24.
Oats—No. 2 white \$7@8.50, standard white \$7@8.50, No. 3 white \$6@8.75, No. 2 mixed \$8@8.40, No. 3 mixed \$2@8.30.
Corn—Quotations are: White ear \$5c@11.50, yellow ear \$5c@11.30, mixed ear \$5c@11.30.
Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 46½c, centralized creamery extras 44c, firsts 41½c.
Eggs—Prime firsts 33c, firsts 32c, ordinary firsts 30c.
Live Poultry—Broilers, under 2 lbs, 35@40c; fryers, 2 lbs and over, 30c; roasting chickens, 4 lbs and over, 30c; roosters, 18c.
Live Stock.
Cattle—Shippers \$11@16; butcher steers, extra \$12.50@14, good to choice \$11.50@12.50, common to fair \$8.50@11; heifers, extra \$12@13.50, good to choice \$11@11.75, common to fair \$7.50@10.50, cows, extra \$11@12, good to choice \$9.50@11, common to fair \$5.75

@8.50; canners \$6.50@7.25, stockers and feeders \$7@11.
Calves—Extra \$12.50@12, fair to good \$10@12.50, common to large \$7@8.50.
Hogs—Selected heavy \$17.50@17.75, good to choice packers and butchers \$17.75@17.85, medium and mixed \$17.85, stags \$10@12.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$10@15.50.
Sheep—Extra \$11@11.50, good to choice \$10.50@11, common to fair \$6@7.
Among the purchases of the Quartermaster's Department are 61,000,000 pounds of prunes and dried beans; 273,000,000 cans of tomatoes, condensed milk, and baked beans; 40,000,000 yards of mosquito bar; 75,000,000 yards of olive drab; 20,000,000 woolen blankets; 31,000,000 pairs of woolen drawers; 50,000,000 pairs of heavy stockings; 11,000,000 wool coats. The Ordinance program includes the purchase of 23,000,000 hand grenades, 725,000 automatic pistols, 250,000 revolvers, 23,000,000 projectiles for heavy artillery, 427,240,000 pounds of explosives, 240,000 machine guns, and 2,848,000 rifles.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. To the regular price of board as advertised in the catalog will be added this year, for young ladies, ten cents a week, and for young men, twenty cents.

This adds \$3.60 to the year's expenses for girls, and \$7.20 for boys but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	SPRING TERM		
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	6.00	6.00
Board, 5 weeks	7.75	7.75	7.75
Amount due March 27, 1918 ..	17.75	19.75	20.75
Board 5 weeks, due May 1	7.75	7.75	7.75
Total for Term	\$25.50	\$27.50	\$28.50
Expenses for Girls			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	6.00	6.00
Board, 5 weeks	7.25	7.25	7.25
Amount due March 27, 1918 ..	17.25	19.25	20.25
Board 5 weeks, due May 1	7.25	7.25	7.25
Total for Term	\$24.50	\$26.50	\$27.50

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each ..	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term. Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

MARSHALLE. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

DIVISION ON WOMAN'S WAR

The sum of \$9,416,022.90 is the total figured today by the War Relief Service Committee of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution as its actual cash expenditure for war relief since the beginning of the war. The remaining days of the Third Liberty Loan campaign will easily see the \$10,000,000 figure reached.

This amount has been variously expended for supplies for the United States forces at home and abroad; for Liberty Loan Bonds in the name of the Society; for French orphans; for the restoration of Tillot; for the Children of Southern France; for a cafeteria for women and girls working in French ammunition plants, and for this country's other allies in Britain, Belgium, Flanders, Italy, Poland, Siberia, and Armenia.

The financial statement giving the itemized expenditures in every one of these cases does not include the sums of \$26,672 raised by one daughter in New York for the War chest;

\$5,000 raised by one chapter in New York for the British War Loan; \$1,400 raised by one daughter in Maryland for emergency to the Auxiliary Relief Society. Nor does it cover the cost of 20 ambulances; 10,400 garments in France; 198,207 hospital garments; 1,801,268 surgical supplies; 116 flags to regiments; 31,432 books for Y. M. C. A.; 461 binoculars, and many hundreds of supplies in other forms.

In referring to the D.A.R. Congress just closed Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, chairman of the War Relief Service Committee, and one of the former Presidents General of the order, said today:

"The Daughters have completed a brilliant, successful and harmonious Congress. The tenor of every meeting during the past week has been to stand back of the Government, Congress and the United States."

A bond in the hand is worth two on the wrist.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Disney, Director of Home Science

SERVING MEALS WITHOUT WHEAT

The loyal housekeeper has for the last few months been doing her best to substitute other grains for wheat. She has learned to like yeast breads made with one-fourth or one-third substitute flours or even 50-50 or perhaps she has used rye bread containing no wheat. Now a more difficult situation confronts her. Rye, next best to wheat for breadmaking, is no longer more available than wheat, and wheat is so scarce that a definite allowance has been made of one and one half pounds a week for each person, this to include all wheat products; macaroni, wheat breakfast foods, bread, pie, cake, whether made at home or purchased at the bakery. This means one-fourth pound a day of victory bread (about four slices) with one-half pound (2 cups) of flour a week for any other purposes. Moreover since there are many people, especially among the working classes, who have depended very largely upon bread and will find it exceedingly difficult to adjust themselves to this program, it behooves everyone who possibly can to get along with less, even to the point of using no wheat at all.

Ways must be devised for using other things in place of wheat. The simplest thing to do is to use more potatoes, hominy, rice, oatmeal, in place of bread. It is surprising how quickly one can become adjusted to such changes in the diet.

Double the usual portion of cereal for breakfast and serve no toast; for luncheon use rice, plain, cooked in milk, with raisins or dates, scalloped with cheese (with no flour thickening), seasoned with tomato, or mixed with meat; or use some form of corn as fried corn meal mush or hominy prepared in various ways like the rice, or use potatoes, but do not use bread. For dinner a double portion of potatoes, or potatoes and sweet potatoes, potatoes and rice, or potatoes and hominy will take the place of bread. Use barley flour, cornflour, cornstarch, rice flour, or rice water for thickening soups and sauces. Use barley, tapioca, or peas or beans, in soup, instead of macaroni or spaghetti and serve no croutons or crackers. Use for dessert fruit in various forms, gelatine dishes, or rice and tapioca puddings. Your bill of fare has been changed, little has been added to your labor, and wheat is saved.

If you can put in a little more time and want greater variety learn to use the other flours without any wheat in quick breads such as muffins and baking powder biscuit and in cake.

The Food Administration is an experimental laboratory, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, is working out some general rules for substituting these flours so that you can use your own recipes and know how to modify them.

A good standard or basic rule for muffins is: 1 cup of liquid, 2 cups of flour, 1 tablespoon of fat, 1 tablespoon of sugar, 1 egg, 4 teaspoons of baking powder, ¼ teaspoon of salt. All muffin recipes are modifications of this. If sour milk is used a little less flour is needed (about 1½ cups) and ½ teaspoon of soda must take the place of half the baking powder. If a richer muffin is desired fat and sugar may each be increased to 3 tablespoonfuls. Sugar may be increased or lessened or

corn syrup may be used in its place, and the egg may be omitted. This will change the character of the muffins somewhat but will not change very much the general proportions.

In using other flours for wheat, an equal amount by weight should be used. It is perfectly easy to leave out one fourth, or one half, or three fourths of the white flour and add in its place an equal weight of barley flour, buckwheat, rice flour, fine cornmeal, or other flours. With care and a little practice, any one of these can be used in place of all the white flour. The coarser uncooked cereals seem not to be very satisfactory if substituted for more than one-fourth of the flour, but often such a cereal as rolled oats may be run through a hand mill and be used like the fine flour.

For those who have not scales, this table of approximate weights has been made:

1 cup white bread flour, 4 oz.
1 cup barley flour, 3 oz.
1 cup buckwheat flour, 5 oz.
1 cup corn flour, 4 oz.
1 cup cornmeal fine, 4 oz.
1 cup cornmeal coarse, 5 oz.
1 cup rolled oats, 3 oz.
1 cup fine granulated oats, 5 oz.

This shows that cornflour and fine cornmeal may be used practically measure for measure in place of flour; that of buckwheat, coarse cornmeal and finely ground oatmeal, four-fifths cup is equal to a cup of white flour; and that it takes 1½ cups of barley flour or rolled oats to equal a cup of white flour.

In using cooked cereals as flour substitutes, allowances must be made for the water that they have taken up in cooking. This will differ according to the method of cooking. Generally not more than a quarter of the flour can be substituted by cooked cereals and a light muffin be made.

POTATO WATER IS A SUBSTITUTE FOR SOAP

Soap is almost unobtainable in occupied Belgium, and the housewives are accordingly seeking possible substitutes. To them a chemist, through the medium of a Brussels newspaper, gives this advice: "Pour the hot water in which peeled potatoes have been boiled over the linen to be washed. Allow it to soak until the following day, then rub it up as you would in lather, but without adding soap or anything else. The linen will come out of the tub perfectly white."

A HUNDRED THOUSAND WOMEN EMPLOYED BY GERMAN RAILWAY

A total of 100,000 women are now on the pay roll of the Prussian-Hessian Railway, ten times as many as there were before the war, according to a statement of Herr von Reitenbach, the Prussian minister of railways, quoted in the Leipziger Illustrierte Zeitung.

"In certain kinds of work," he says, "it has been found that the women are in all respects as efficient as the men whom they replace, especially when their training has been about the same. In other lines of work, especially those requiring unusual exertion or continual physical labor, the efficiency of women is 50 to 75 per cent that of the men."

Von Reitenbach states that the number of women employed by this line will probably increase still further as the war goes on.

DER TAG



Time is Your Fortune---Don't Waste it!

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 6—Second Quarter, May 12, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Text of the Lesson, Mark 10:32-52—Memory Verse, Mark 10:49—Golden Text, Phil. 2:8—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

In the way going up to Jerusalem, he for the third time told them of his approaching suffering and death, and that he would rise again (vss. 32-34). Compare 8:31, 9:31. In this passage he describes his sufferings more fully, and speaks of being mocked, scourged, spit upon and killed. He knew it all beforehand, and yet he steadfastly set his face to go to Jerusalem (Luke 9:51). It is one of the greatest mercies in our lives that we do not know what is before us, but that he ever goeth before and we can follow with confidence in him. (John 10:4.) There is much unbelief in the church concerning the sufferings of Christ, but we must stand firmly upon his own words in verse 45, and elsewhere; that he came to give his life a ransom for many; his own self bare our sins in his own body on the tree; he was wounded for our transgressions, bruised for our iniquities, and with his stripes we are healed (1 Pet. 2:24; Isa. 53:5, 6). He as truly suffered in my stead, as in the stead of Barabbas, and as the ram in the stead of Isaac. He was my substitute, and made sin for me, and I am made righteous in him, 11 Cor. 5:21. The cost to him, and the value and efficacy to us of his great atonement, is a matter we cannot meditate upon too much or too constantly, or ever praise him enough for, or rejoice too much in.

The request of James and John, in which also, according to Matthew, their mother took part, is another evidence of how little they understood him, and how they utterly failed to grasp in any measure what he had said about his approaching sufferings. He and they lived in a wholly different atmosphere. Oh, how lonely he must have been, and what a depth of meaning there is in his word, "The living father hath sent me, and I live by the father. He had been speaking of suffering and a cruel death, they were thinking only of earthly glory. He knew that the way for him, and for all his true followers, was the way of the cross, and so he said, "Ye know not what ye ask. Can ye drink of the cup that I drink of? And be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with?" And they said we can. It was as foolish as Peter's boasting that he was ready to lay down his life for him (John 13:37). When we speak about ourselves, or what we can do, or are ready to do, or seek anything for ourselves, we are so unlike him who said, I can do nothing of myself. I seek not mine own will. I seek not mine own glory. It must surely be of the great adversary, the devil, that there is even among Christians, so much selfish ambition and self seeking. Now we see the ten displeased with the two ambitious ones, and our Lord has to give them all another lesson on humility, reminding them that even he, their Lord and Master, came not to be ministered unto, but to minister (vss. 35-45). We do well to sing, my highest place is lying low at my redeemer's feet; and to pray Lord keep me down where I cannot fall. Humility is Christ-like, but pride and selfish ambition is of the devil. It is the purpose of the Lord to humble all lofty works, to stain the pride of all glory, and to bring into contempt all the honorable of the earth, to show that all the glory of man is as fading flower, that the Lord alone may be exalted (Isa. 2:11, 17; 23:9; 40:6-8; 1 Pet. 1:24, 25). We may anticipate that time of his kingdom by letting him now have absolute control in our hearts and lives, and all things subdued unto him (Phil. 3:21).

The remainder of our lesson chapter tells of the healing of blind Bartimeus as he was leaving Jericho; in Matthew the record is that of two blind men healed as he left Jericho; there is no contradiction for if there were two there was certainly one. In Luke the account tells of a blind man healed as he entered Jericho, and then say that he entered and passed through Jericho (Luke 18:35; 19:1). Still there is no discrepancy or contradiction. Let the records stand as written and see one blind man healed as he entered the city and two as he left it, for there was no lack of blind men to be healed. In every case of healing, fevers, or demons, or blind, or lame, or dumb, or deaf, we may see a suggestion of the various maladies of the soul, for we are all by nature consumed by some fever, or controlled by some demon, or blind to the truth, but the same Jesus is ready to heal if we are willing to be healed. He is saying to us, what wilt thou that I should do unto thee? and he is ready to say, go thy way, thy faith hath made thee whole; or receive thy sight, thy faith hath saved thee; or be it unto thee even as thou wilt. But there must be on our part the heart cry that will not cease, the seeking with the whole heart that will not be discouraged nor take any denial, the importunity of the widow, the persistence of the blind men.

Purifying the air with chemicals, an inventor in Europe claims to have perfected a diving suit that permits a man to remain under water without connection with the upper world for hours at a time.

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

CLEANING THE MEDICINE CLOSET

The medical temperance department of the National W. C. T. U. has been no small factor in cleaning Uncle Sam's medicine closet. The superintendent of this department, Mrs. Martin M. Allen of New York, thus describes the process:

"When we started in to clean the medicine chest of the great United States, the chest was a dreadful sight. Whisky, port wine, sherry wine, beer to give strength, brandy and gin for certain ailments all stood in proud array on prominent shelves.

"To attempt to clean up such a medicine chest was a task sufficient to appall stout hearts. But a few brave souls said the task should be done, and gradually, surely, the cleaning has been going on. Some of the best physicians of the country aided in the task. Soon the whisky bottle for the consumptive was thrown away, then the brandy for the typhoid fever patient. Beer and wine were swept off the shelf by the aid of athletes who had proved that these drinks weaken instead of giving strength. Whisky for pneumonia was the next to go, and finally the American Medical association swept off the last remaining bottle of alcohol as unnecessary in the treatment of any disease."

GENERAL PERSHING ON PROHIBITION.

In an address before the National W. C. T. U. convention, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw gave direct testimony as to the attitude of General Pershing on prohibition.

"I had the pleasure of meeting this great hero last spring in San Antonio, Texas," she said. "The citizens gave me a banquet, and among the honored guests was General Pershing. When he was called on for a toast, the great leader of the army stood up and pronounced himself a confirmed believer in the enfranchisement of women and in prohibition. After he had taken his seat and the program had been concluded, General Pershing was told by some of his Texas friends, 'Prohibition is an unpopular subject in Texas. We are not in favor of it.' The general replied, 'So long as I am at the head of the army I shall speak of prohibition.' But go slow in this matter,' they said. General Pershing responded, 'I shall not go slow on prohibition, for I know what is the greatest foe to my men, greater even than the bullets of the enemy.'"

BRIEF AGAINST LIQUOR.

The Union club of Cincinnati recently put out the following "brief":

The law says:—That the liquor traffic has "no inherent right" to exist.

The courts:—That drink is largely the cause of crime and pauperism.

Physicians:—That drink is the chief cause of disease.

Business:—That drink produces incompetency and inefficiency.

The home:—That drink destroys happiness and prosperity.

The school:—That drink is the greatest enemy of education.

The church:—That drink is the chief foe to religion.

Motherhood:—That drink poisons the very fountains of life.

Economy:—That drink wastes food and robs labor.

Conservation:—That drink is always destructive, never constructive.

Patriotism:—That drink has disqualified a large percentage of the young men called to the colors, and, as Gen. Leonard Wood says, "is the soldier's worst enemy."

THE CIVILIAN ARMY AS IMPORTANT AS THE SOLDIER ARMY.

The sale of liquor to the soldier in training in the United States has been forbidden, so that he may be strong, alert, steady-handed, always ready, working with esprit de corps. At every essential point there is exactly the same reason for abstinence from liquor by the civilian. The men who mine coal, make munitions, cloth, uniforms, shoes, ships, run trains and steamers, or supervise any aspect of business life are just as much a part of the war machinery as the soldier. The scientifically demonstrated effects of alcohol are not peculiar to the soldier. Most of these results, in fact, have been secured in tests on civilians.

PROHIBITION A PART OF GREAT PLAN.

Slowly, steadily, undeterred and unfrightened, the movement upon the strongholds of John Barleycorn has gone forward. To call it a wave of prohibition is a weak figure. It has been more like one of those inexorable changes which group under evolution. There has been no more staying it than holding back the grinding, unrelenting and unsatisfied forces of erosion.—Detroit (Mich.) Journal.

WHAT JEFFERSON SAID.

The habit of using ardent spirits by men in office has occasioned more injury to the public and more trouble to me than all other sources. And were I to commence my administration again, the first question I would ask respecting a candidate for office would be, "Does he use ardent spirits?"—Thomas Jefferson.

Alcohol, by diminishing the moral and material strength of the army, is a crime against national defense in the face of the enemy.—General Joffre.

HANDICRAFT FOR BOYS

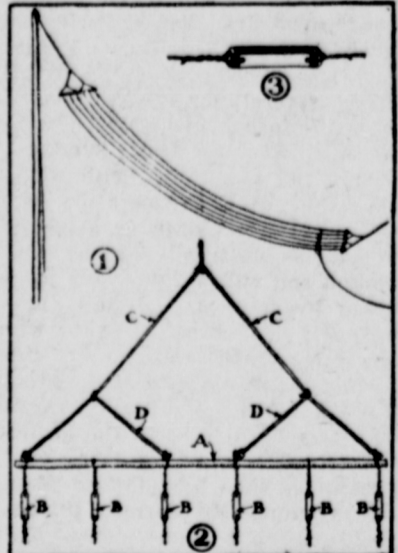
By A. NEELY HALL. Author of "The Handy Boy," "The Boy Craftsman," "Handicraft for Handy Boys," etc.

(Copyright, by A. Neely Hall.)

A WIRELESS TELEGRAPH RECEIVING SET—PART 2.

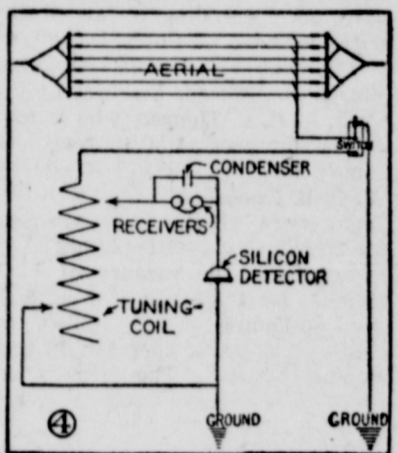
The first thing to consider when setting up a "wireless" receiving set is the aerial. This should be supported at least 30 feet above the ground, at one end, and should be 50 feet or more in length.

Fig. 1 shows an arrangement for an aerial of six strands, and Fig. 2 shows how the end connections are made.



Any wire but steel or iron, not smaller than No. 16, either bare or insulated, may be used for the strands, and the end spreaders (A, Fig. 2) may be any light, strong poles 5½ feet long. Insulators must be set in between the strands and the ends of the wire strands (B, Fig. 2), and the strands must be fastened 12 inches apart. Ordinary porcelain cleats (Fig. 3) make good insulators. Tie the supporting ropes C of the aerial (Fig. 2) to screw-eyes placed at the ends of the spreaders, and then fasten the rope stays D to them, and to the spreaders, so the spreaders will not become bowed.

Fig. 5 shows a good pair of telephone receivers, with head-band. If you cannot afford a pair, you can get along



with a single receiver. Fig. 6 shows the kind of switch to buy—a single-pole-double-throw switch. This switch must be placed outside of the window, to provide for disconnecting the aerial when the receiving set is not in operation, as a precaution against lightning. Fig. 4 shows the wiring diagram. One wire from the switch must be grounded, also, as shown, outdoors. The receiving set must be grounded, and this grounding can be taken care of by connecting a wire to a radiator or plumbing pipe.

With the receiving instruments properly prepared and set up, and a good aerial with its lead-in wire perfectly insulated, you should be able to receive from commercial stations at a distance of at least a hundred miles, and from all amateur stations in your vicinity.

The two telegraph codes—Morse and Continental—must be learned, because both are employed, though the Morse



code is the one in general use. The two are shown in the diagram of Fig. 7. You will notice that in the case of many characters the arrangements are similar. The dots of the codes will be heard through the receivers as short buzzes, the dashes as long buzzes. As there is great difference in the equipment of "wireless" stations, your instruments must be "tuned" before you can receive a message, by slowly sliding the sliders of the tuning-coil back and forth, and occasionally adjusting the wire resting upon the piece of silicon of the detector, until the buzzes are heard.

SPIRIT OF THE GREAT LAKES, 1918



A war of all the people, for all the people, and by all the people—that was the war of '76 and that is the war of 1918.

A photograph taken the other day at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station tells the story. They are all of them real, honest, Navy men, the four who posed for the picture, wearing the uniforms there that they wear sixteen hours a day, and only one of them is of so-called "war age." From William T. Cobb, aged 18, to Arthur Rachett, 54, each one considers it very decidedly his war and he is going to see that it is not lost

for lack of men and spirit. The others in the picture are George E. Heydorn, 20, and Leo N. Lyle, 26.

Rachett, snow-white as to hair, and straight, slender, and youthful as to physique, is a former member of the Canadian Army. He has been a resident of the United States for several years, however, and when we entered the Great War he immediately enlisted in the U. S. Navy. It was his assignment to the Great Lakes Station that gave Senior Bandmaster Richard Tainter the idea for the reproduction of the famous "Spirit of '76"

NOTE TO EDITOR—This is good feature for your woman's page.

Daughters of Revolution to Raise \$100,000 for Bonds

BY MRS. EDWARD L. HARRIS.

Ohio State Regent Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, Daughters of the American Revolution, has undertaken to raise \$100,000 with which to buy a bond of the Third Liberty Loan. Various local chapters did splendidly in the first loan, and our members have taken, as individuals, two and a half million dollars worth of bonds throughout the country. But we have done nothing as a national society in the previous loans. This time we shall. There are no funds available for the investment, but we are asking every member to contribute one dollar. We will be gathering in those dollars at our Continental Congress in Washington this week.

Our Congress is a war congress. We all realize that there is nothing better we can do toward making it a wonderfully victorious war than putting this hundred thousand dollars into Liberty Bonds.

This is the most serious time in the history of the world. We are bravely sending our brave men to fight freedom's battles. And we intend to give this visible, tangible, evidence that we are a body of American women with faith in our government, by making what is not only a gesture of confidence and devotion, but is also valuable, material aid.

Ever since our troops said goodbye to us and began to leave for those battle fields at the call of freedom and the flag, we have tried to show that we are in it as well as they; that we know this is America's war, not just the war of the army and the government. We have tried to do the things that we can do best to help them. We have tried to tell the world that we know the things we are fighting for are worth fighting for; that there is nothing too much to pay for victory.

At the outbreak of the war, we took as particular tasks of our own, the stimulating of interest in the Liberty Loans, the care of French orphans, restoration of a French village, and knitting for the Navy. Now, of course, the first is the most urgent of these pieces of work, and we are not going to stop with our own purchase of bonds; we are going to talk Liberty Bonds and write Liberty Bonds, and try to make everyone we can reach realize that this war is his, and that they are going to be desolate souls some day if they don't help now.

The sacrifices made by the men and women of this country for liberty form a sacred heritage. It seems to me that no one can be a real American who does not revere that heritage. And if one does—there is only one thing for him to do right now.

NOTE TO EDITOR—This is good feature for your woman's page.

For the Woman He Loves

"THE soldier fights not for himself but for the woman he loves—for her and for posterity."

Those are the words not of a sentimentalist, but of General Pershing. They are sent from the battle fields of France where General Pershing is directing American soldiers through valleys of death, as a message to the women here at home. General Pershing knows soldiers and he knows war. He knows what men fight for and what helps them while they are at it.

He believes that upon the women rests a tremendous responsibility in the carrying on of this war. And he warns them that the whole nation must carry on to the best of its ability if our soldiers are not to have fought in vain.

"Let those at home feel sure that the army has full confidence that nothing will be left undone which is necessary to be done," he tells us in a message given to Edward Marshall.

"As to our women, we know that they wield the most important influence on the preparatory work at home and upon the morale and spirit of our men abroad. They have been superb so far, and it is certain they will continue to be splendid."

"We must participate in the world's fight for the preservation and advancement of civilization, and this appeals perhaps more strongly to women than to men."

"So the army's message to the women is that it is here for them. We say to each of them: Your fighting man has come to France to take his part in the great war, animated by the same impulses that make an American fight anywhere for the protection of womankind."

General Pershing gives a good deal to live up to. But every woman who buys a Liberty Bond right now is helping us to come up to what is expected of us and what we owe our defenders.

Man Who Signs Your Money Tells You to Invest It In Bonds



Copyright Harris and Ewing.

The Treasurer of the United States knows considerable about U. S. Government bonds. That is one reason for the big success of John Burke, of North Dakota, who has been speaking for the Liberty loan throughout the Fourth Federal District.

Burke served three terms as governor of the State of North Dakota, before he was appointed United States Treasurer in 1913.

Having signed his name so many thousands of times to bills which stand for real gold dollars, Burke has come to be looked upon as authority on the uses thereof, and anyone who went to hear him speak with an idea of frittering away any of those precious bills came away a chastened person.

He proved a most convincing speaker not only as regards the moral reasons—rights of patriotism—which should lead to the purchase of Liberty Bonds, but also on the benefits of the purchase as an investment alone.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

Hugh

Hugh, April 29. — Rev. J. W. Lambert filled his regular appointment at this place Saturday and Sunday. — Died, April 20th, Mrs. Nannie Alexander, wife of Joe Alexander. The entire neighborhood mourn her loss, she was such a good woman, always smiling, and so good to visit the sick. She leaves seven children and a husband to grieve for her. — G. M. Benge had a working Monday, and preaching at the home at night. — John Reece of this place was called to military duty last Friday. We sympathize with his mother and father in their loneliness. — Alie Parks, of Kingston, was in this vicinity last Sunday. — Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Jones of Red Lick visited their daughter here Sunday.

Sand Gap

Sand Gap, April 27. — The Rev. Marcus Isaacs is scheduled to preach at this place tonight. — Sunday-school at this place is progressing fine. — Died, the 15th inst., after a brief illness of only three days, Mrs. Ollie Durham, wife of Dillard Durham. She leaves a husband and five small children. Her untimely death was a shock to her relatives and friends, as she had seemingly been in very good health for some time. — Several of the students around here are "bracing" themselves to "buffet" with the teachers' county examination next month. May the noble aspirants "come thru with flying colors." — Florence Durham recently visited with relatives at Fair View. — Lizzie Powell is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Dave Durham. — Norman Johnson visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Durham Saturday afternoon, and was given a musical treat on the organ and guitar, which he seemed to enjoy. — Jesse Durham is visiting home folks for a few days. — Mrs. S. B. Chrisman is very poorly. Her friends hope that warmer weather may hasten her recovery. — Mary Cook has resigned as post mistress at this place and Mrs. Anna Settle is now post mistress. The office is removed into the store of James Johnson, and he is assistant post master. — With best wishes for our new post masters, we shout: "Hurrah for The Citizen and The Third Liberty Loan!"

Herd

Herd, April 27. — H. D. Farmer and family who have been visiting relatives at this place returned last Sunday to their home in Lexington. — Mrs. Mary Frost, of this place, is visiting friends and relatives at Annville this week. — Miss Mary Burch, who has dropsy, is not expected to live long. — Perry Welch of Sturgeon and Miss Lucy Moore, of this place, were quietly married last Thursday. We wish them all the peace and happiness that life can hold. — Leonard Cook had a working last Thursday. He had quite a crowd of work hands; got a few days' work done. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Hammie Farmer a bouncing boy, named Dudlas Alpine. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Raleigh, a bouncing boy, named Tommie. — Also born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Akmon a bouncing boy, named George. — Miss Mattie Parker of Burning Springs is visiting her sister, Mrs. I. S. McGeorge, this week. — Mrs. Fannie Smith of Bradshaw spent a few days with relatives at this place this week. — Chester Cook who has been in the Army is at home discharged on account of disability. — Fred Montgomery, who lives near this place, has four cases of small pox at his home. — Othmer and Thessie Flanery of this place attended the Commencement at Annville last Thursday.

Carico

Carico, April 29. — There was a tide in the river last week which delayed the mail. — The fish warden has been through these parts looking after the fish traps. — The wet weather is putting the farmers back with their work. — S. P. Browning of Greenmount is doing a hustling business in the tan bark peeling. He worked fifteen hands last week. — Harve Hundley's wife is very poorly. — Mrs. Leatha Holt,

of Villa Grove, Ill., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Summers. — Mrs. Scott Tussey and Mrs. Joby Tussey went to eat a birthday dinner with their father, Jones Durham, last Thursday. He was fifty years old, and they report a nice time. — The new railroad is down to the river at the old Faubus ford and crossed the river and laying the steel up Renfro Branch. — Isaac Tussey is visiting Mrs. Leatha Tussey. — Mr. and Mrs. Jess Williams were visiting at the latter's parents Saturday and Sunday. — The wheat is looking fine in these parts. — Gardens are looking nice in spite of the cold weather.

Clover Bottom

Clover Bottom, April 28. — People are getting ready to plant corn and some have begun planting. — Patrick Mays and Ernest Jackson went to Owsley County and purchased a nice bunch of cattle last week. — The Stork brought to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Click about two weeks ago a fine boy who was christened Raymond T. — Mr. and Mrs. Joe Coffey visited Wm. Norvill, Saturday, who is very sick. — Andy Mays has gone to the shipyard at Philadelphia, Pa., to work for Uncle Sam. — Mrs. Mary E. Coyle is on the sick list. — L. C. Templeton purchased, a few days ago, a fine cow and calf from G. J. Wild for \$100. — Joe Coffey bought of Robert Abrams a fine heifer for \$80 yesterday. — Curt Lain is visiting G. E. Dean over Sunday. — Quite a number of young folks of this place attended the Holiness meeting at the Big Hill school house last night. — Walter Abrams has returned home from Indiana where he has been at work all winter. — Mrs. Walter Abrams had a fine cow fall into a sinkhole and kill herself about a week ago. — Polly Azbill has sold out and is going to move to Hamilton, O., to live. — A boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hays some three weeks past and they christened him William Garfield Hays. — Dan Gentry has moved to Indiana to make his future home. — Malon Baker and family have returned from Middletown, O., where Malon has been working in a munition factory all winter. His family means to stay here this summer, but he is going to return after a vacation of thirty days. — Ellis Abrams' wife has been very sick for some time but is slowly recovering. — James Steel of Pond Creek has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Ellis Abrams, who has been very sick. — Died at the home of Ernest Jackson, on April 25th, Aunt Jane Martin with pneumonia. Aunt Jane was about 78 years old. She leaves no children or husband, but a host of friends. Her husband, Uncle Azariah Martin died fourteen years ago this spring. — Died, last Sunday, the infant child of Ellis Abrams. It was only a few hours old. The bereaved ones have our deepest sympathy. — Baptism at Cave Springs last Sunday, in which three converts were baptized by the Rev. James Lunsford. Their names are Clara Van Winkle, Lavel Van Winkle, and Myrtle Hurst. — A Sunday-school was organized today at Cave Springs to continue through the summer and fall. — James I. Powell and family have moved to Estill County to live this summer. — God, bless our American boys in France, and end this cruel war as soon as possible.

Green Hall

Green Hall, April 29. — Cool weather has been prevailing for more than a week. — The farmers of this community have been hauling fertilizer from Idamay the past week, and will continue to haul the coming week. — Mrs. Bunk Pierson had a quilting Friday. The following were present: Mesdames Marzenia Evans, Lou Emily Evans, Lucy Pierson, Sissy Venable, Sarilda Pierson, Rachel Pierson, Bertie Crank, Emma E. McCollum and Misses Nannie Evans and Eva Pierson. They quilted a quilt and were repaid by a splendid dinner. — Ed Creech and wife of Dayton, O., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Gabbard Sunday night. — F. F. McCollum made

a business trip to Turkey Foot Saturday. — John Davies of McKee, ex-superintendent of Jackson County, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bunk Pierson Saturday night and Sunday. — Herbert Wilson, who has been working at Akron, O., returned home last Sunday to farm for his father. — Perry Welch of Sturgeon and Miss Lucy Moore of Maulden were married at Green Hall Thursday P. M., April 26, by the Rev. J. B. Spence.

MADISON COUNTY

Bobtown

Bobtown, April 23. — Almost all the farmers of this vicinity are about ready for their spring planting. — M. Garrett left last week for Ohio where he plans to move his family soon. — Misses Blondena and Pearl Blevins spent Monday with friends at Kingston. — Mrs. Nannie Lawson, accompanied her daughter, Mrs. John Henry, of Boone, spent part of last week with Mrs. Hiram Baker at Valley View. — Sunday-school was organized at Pilot Knob, last Sunday with Mr. Shoemaker of Big Hill as superintendent. Come, and let's have a good Sunday-school every Sunday at 2:30 p. m. — We were sorry to hear that E. B. Lewis was taken to the Eastern State Hospital at Lexington for treatment last Wednesday; his many friends hope that he may soon return home again. — Matt Moody has purchased a new piano. — A. W. Creekmore of Lexington spent Monday and Tuesday with Mrs. Joe Creekmore and family. — Wiley Burns, of this place, now residing at Hamilton, Ohio, has been notified to be at Richmond, Friday, where he will leave for the Training Camp. — Matt Moody has just received word of the death of his mother, who lives in Texas; we extend to him our sympathy. — The community was shocked last Sunday, when it learned that George Poff had committed suicide by shooting himself through the head; he had been in ill health for some time. He leaves a wife and six children, all of whom are married but one; the community extends to them its deepest sympathy.

Panola

Panola, April 27. — The farmers are hustling around plowing and planting corn in this neighborhood. — Sunday-school at this place is progressing nicely with a large crowd each Sunday. — Erby Bicknell was the guest of D. P. Walton and family Sunday. — James A. Fry fell in his well and came very near being drowned. — Several of the boys had to answer Uncle Sam's call on the 26th inst. — Mrs. Annie Chasteen, who has been sick so long, is not much better. — Clayton Pearson sold to Thomas Luckner a good work mule for the sum of \$100. — Miss Rosa Cox and Clayton Walton were the guests of her aunt, Lucy Cole, and family Saturday night and Sunday. — E. C. Covington, who is employed as operator at Ravena yards, is spending a few days with home folks this week. — Hardin Cox is on the puny list. — Eb Cox of Red Lick visited his father, Hardin Cox, Saturday night and Sunday.

GARRARD COUNTY

Harmony

Harmony, April 28. — The Rev. W. C. Hutchins of this place and Rev. F. P. Bryant of Cartersville preached the funeral of Lee Long at Stringtown last Sunday to a good sized crowd. — Josh Jones sold a bunch of nice shoats at 21 cents per pound. — G. B. Colson has bought an automobile. — W. M. Brewer, our clever miller, went up to Crab Orchard yesterday to get some repairs for his mill. — Old man Bryant Ballard has been on the sick list, but is convalescing. — They have organized a Sunday-school at Harmony Baptist Church, with W. M. Brewer as superintendent. — Old Aunt Mat Roberts is on the puny list. — Hemp breaking is the main business avocation of this place, with men and boys making all the way from \$2 to \$8 per day. — The farmers are all about ready to plant corn with the ground too wet at present to plant. — War talk is the main topic of the day here. Everybody says we must win the war. So may it be.

CLAY COUNTY

Malcom

Malcom, April 26. — We are having pleasant weather and farmers are getting along nicely with their work. — No sickness reported in this neighborhood except Grandma Browning, and she stays about as usual. — The Rev. J. H. Browning filled his regular appointment at Goose Creek Saturday and Sunday. — The Rev. J. W. Masters has been holding services at Tan Yard school house the past week. — The oil men have removed their rig from the J. H. Clarke farm and are now drilling on Dr. H. C. Hornsby's farm near Burning Springs. — Mrs. Alice Bowman had a sprouting last Saturday, and did a fine lot of work.

WANTED!

Second Growth Black Oak Spokes

2 3/4 x 2 3/4 29 inches long \$50.00 per. 1000 pieces
2 3/4 x 2 3/4 16 inches long \$25.00 " " "
3 x 3 1/2 16 inches long \$30.00 " " "

Delivered to our yard at Berea, Ky.

STANDARD WHEEL CO.

LEE COUNTY

Idamay

Idamay, April 24. — J. I. Hughes, our hustling merchant of this place, left Wednesday for Versailles on business. — There is quite an epidemic of smallpox and measles in this vicinity at present. — Mrs. George Bumgardner spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Claude Porter, of Heidelberg. — J. B. Spence of Sturgeon was a welcome visitor at this place several days last week. — Leonard Spence visited with relatives at Sturgeon last Sunday. — Corn planting and oil drilling are on a boom at this place at present. — George Bumgardner is having a new house built; it is nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy the latter part of the week. — Miss Dahlia Ambrose of Berea, who has been visiting relatives in this vicinity, returned to her home, Tuesday. — Mrs. Mauda Dunnigan, who has been sick, is slowly improving. — There was quite a crowd present at church at Corinth Sunday evening. — Mr. Carmen Hughes, accompanied by his sister, Miss Archie Hughes, were the guests of the Misses Damrels of Corinth, Saturday and Sunday, last. — Hurrah for The Citizen! There's no paper we read that is quite so dear as The Citizen from Berea!

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Conway

Conway, April 30. — J. G. McNew made a business trip to Berea Tuesday. — Miss Mary Rich returned Monday from Mt. Vernon, where she has been visiting relatives for the past week. — Miss Fannie McClure and Miss Beatrice Rich have returned from Lancaster, where they have been spending a few weeks with friends. — John Dowell of Wildie was visiting his daughter, Mrs. J. G. McNeed, the first of the week. — G. C. Thomas, who is now section foreman at Mina, was with home-folks Saturday and Sunday. — W. O. B. Laswell and family of Orlando were visiting relatives last week at Snider. — Miss Laura Taylor is filling the vacancy of J. G. McNew, 1st trick operator at Snider. — Fannie McClure filled the place of 3rd trick operator, L. Cox, Monday night. — The farmers are very busy getting ready to plant corn.

Conway, April 29. — Sunday-school was organized last Sunday with Mr. Brannaman as superintendent. — W. T. the infant babe of T. L. Gill, has been very ill with pneumonia. — Mr. and Mrs. David Callahan and baby spent the day with his brother, J. P. Callahan. — There will be church at Conway next Saturday and Sunday, and also a baptizing. There will be three preachers; let us all attend and make it a noted church day. — Miss Ellen Bamforth has been here for the past week on business. — Boyd Miracle, who suffered severely from a fall on the railroad, is better. — Mr. and Mrs. Willie Gadd visited her mother, Mrs. McQueen, last Saturday and Sunday. — Little Miss Lucie Gill is very ill.

CLARK COUNTY

Log Lick

Log Lick, April 21. — Born to the wife of Tom Hanly, a girl, April 11. — Aunt Kit Niblack passed to the great beyond today. She has been a sufferer of cancer of the stomach for sometime. She leaves two sons and three daughters to mourn her death. She was seventy-eight years old and a good Christian woman. — Anell Powell and wife were blessed by the arrival of a fine daughter in their home, April 10, whom they named Leora Henry. — Miss Sallie Brashear, one of our first-class teachers, left last week to visit her brother in San Francisco, Cal., and to recuperate her health. — There is another big tide in Luebegund Creek at this time. — Ocie Kerr and Burnum Spry left last week to work awhile in Kokomo, Ind. — Thursday seven good pairs of mules were taken through here, going to the oil fields. The mules cost \$700 per pair. — There is the best prospect for fruit in this community, with the exception of peaches, that we have seen in years. — The Rev. Leonard and D. H. Matherly, of Richmond, motored over here last Wednesday to visit their brother, John Edgar, who has typhoid fever. — Sam Kerr took his son, Charles Neal, to Winchester last Friday to have some dental work done. — William Burch lost a good mule from some unknown cause. — Success to THE CITIZEN and the many readers.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Island City

Island City, April 23. — The oil men have broken their rope again, leaving another drill in the hole. — Old Lady Gentry is still improving. — Mrs. Sarah Peters was married to John Dieton, of South Fork, recently. — Miss Stella Hurst was married to M. C. Pennington a few days ago; may good luck and many happy hours be theirs. — Misses Della and Estella Bowman of Ethel were visitors of Miss Grova Bowman, Monday. — Mrs. Kate Bowman and daughter, Jessie, went to Blake, Monday, on business; they had the pleasure of meeting many friends and relatives. — S. A. Moore of Blake sent in his subscription to The Citizen Monday and will be numbered with the many readers for the next twelve months; glad to have him. — Mrs. Lola Turner is in poor health at present; Dr. Mahaffey, attending physician. — Mrs. Rhoda Burch is very ill at present and is not expected to live. — The Southerners were in session Saturday night and Sunday with the Rev. George Young as pastor. — The farmers are very busy in this part making arrangement to plant corn. — Sherman Hudson was notified recently to fill Uncle Sam's call. — The weather remains cool but it has not interfered with the apples. — Mrs. Hurst, who was thrown from a horse, some few days ago, is improving. — Daniel Bowman, who was a citizen of Berea, but now lives at Tyner, is contemplating on spending next winter in Florida. Mr. Bowman was a visitor of his sister, Mrs. Gentry, a few days ago.

BOARD ENFORCES NEW RESTRICTIONS

ARMY IS GIVEN FIRST CALL ON SHIPPING CONTROLLED BY ALLIED COUNTRIES.

South American Nations Chief Sufferers, But Uncle Sam Has Way To Help Them Out—Supplies For 1,500,000 Troops in France Means Use of Every Vessel Obtainable.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—New and far-reaching restrictions on imports are in process of formation by the Shipping Board, to permit the furnishing of larger quantities of tonnage asked by Major General Goethals, Acting Quartermaster General, for the use of the army. In addition to articles denied shipping space in the two restricted lists already denied, it was learned many other commodities have been catalogued in a tentative list on which new prohibitions will be based as soon as investigation by the board's experts is completed. An effort is being made in co-operation with business men to find substitutes for restricted articles and materials so that the country will be placed virtually on a self-supporting basis. Trade conferences now are in progress to obtain the views of industrial leaders on the effect of trade limitations.

Representatives of paper, wool, rubber, tobacco, varnish, fruit, leather, button, straw and grass braid, toy, vegetable ivory, peanut and tanning interests have been called into consultation. Importers of bananas and pineapples came to Washington prepared to approve definite arrangements for restricting imports of fruits. Conferences on vacuum bottles and meat tallow, which are on the second restricted list and have been protested, and brushes, which have not yet been restricted, will be held later in the week. It was emphasized, however, that the holding of a conference of trade representatives does not mean that a decision has been reached to restrict the commodities of that trade. All possible advice is being sought on the effect of import restrictions before any restriction is imposed.

Restrictions which might work hardship on friendly countries are also being studied with unusual care before any final action. Curtailment of imports of bananas and pineapples may mean serious loss of revenue to Central American republics, which are the traditional friends of the United States. For that reason the assistance of this Government has been tendered them in providing substitutes which will be more helpful toward winning the war.

The new restrictions will be imposed from the point of view of tonnage, which must be supplied if the war is to be won. It was made known that experts have figured that two and one-half tons of shipping must be kept in constant service to supply each soldier's needs in France for one year, and on this basis it will take nearly 4,000,000 tons of ships to carry American army supplies if the United States puts the predicted force of 1,500,000 men in Europe this year.

HUNS ARE HELD AT ALL POINTS

(Continued from Page One)

buoyed up, however, by the promise of great things from the tanks which had not yet been seen in action.

A British officer, in talking with one of the young German lieutenants, asked the latter to explain why the German submarines had sunk only one American transport.

"That is what we would like to know," the youngster replied.

TO GO TO FRANCE BY FALL

(Continued from Page One)

out the country, and strong pressure is being brought to bear on the White House and the war department to lift the veil of secrecy.

The matter, however, is entirely in the hands of General Pershing, and until he agrees to issue a daily review covering the situation the country must remain in ignorance of the doings of the American soldiers and marines.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

For sale or exchange: the Old Dripping Springs property, consisting of 15 acres of land, five springs, one well, three buildings with 20 rooms in all, large barn, store house, mill house, two poultry houses and good orchard. Will sell for cash or exchange for city property in Berea, Ky. Call or write John D. Wilson, Crab Orchard, Kentucky. ad-47.

War-time Paste

Sift the bran from corn meal and add boiling water (to the bran) and stir constantly. Let cool and strain and you have a paste that will give satisfaction.

OLD FALSE TEETH WANTED

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We pay up to 15 dollars per set. Also cash for Old Gold, Silver and broken jewelry. Check sent by return mail. Goods held 10 days for sender's approval of our offer. Mazer's Tooth Specialty, Dept. A, 2007 S. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. ad-47

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